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## From the Editor's Desk



We start the New Year, new volume and new millennium with another outstanding feature article. We are pleased to present the first illustrated major paper ever published on albinism in species *Paphiopedilum*. It is also the first time that such an array of photographs has been showcased in one publication. The slipper orchids are one of the most popular groups of orchids in cultivation, with albino forms being a rarity that have commanded high attention and high prices. Dr. Guido Braem has published numerous articles on a range of orchid genera, and has written three books on *Paphiopedilum* and described many new species. His latest work has been a three part series (in collaboration with Charles and Margaret Baker) on the natural history and cultivation of *Paphiopedilum*. Two of the three volumes have already been published, which I highly recommend to all growers of slipper orchids and Asian native plants. This is Dr. Braem's first contribution to the *Australian Orchid Review*.

Bulbophyllums continue to grow in popularity. This has been helped by recent importations of large growing and large flowered species originating from Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. Ironically, many see *Bulbophyllum* as a genus of tiny-flowered miniature plants. In this issue, Jim Cootes introduces us to a number of the larger flowered species from Section *Lepidorrhiza*.

Ros Capell keeps us up-to-date with the winners of the Ira Butler Awards for 2000, including photographs of the winners. There is also information on the Ira Butler Trophy Committee and Ira Butler Trophy Judging. They also award the Bill Murdoch Trophy for the champion species orchid. At the recent ANOS Conference in Melbourne, the inaugural R.D. FitzGerald trophy was awarded to Helen Richards of Victoria. This trophy is to recognise outstanding service to the advancement, propagation and conservation of Australian native orchid species. Congratulations Helen.

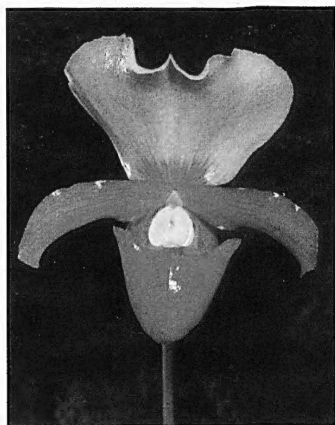
Rudolf Jenny has contributed another piece, this time on a new variety of *Embreea rodigasiana* - a relative of the stanhopeas. We will also have an update on *Paphinia* from Rudolf in the next issue. We also have some good old cultural advice from Brian Milligan, Bruce Wood and Robert Friend, who has just had his book, *Orchids in Your Garden*, published. It will be reviewed, with a number of other texts, in the next issue.

### Judging

Mention the word "judging" at an orchid show or meeting, and I'm sure you will hear some colourful stories about hard luck, blind judges and alleged favouritism. Remember, the orchid judges do their service to the orchid community without remuneration, and they have studied a number of years to reach this level. There are two main avenues that are dealt with, award and show judging. Firstly award judging. It is sad that the "judging standards and points system" has been abolished, in favour of "appreciation judging", which is a bit like pick-a-number, to determine what award is given. This system lacks accountability and, to my mind, credibility. Over the past decade, I feel there has been a tendency for awards to be granted to obscure species and novelty hybrids, rather than for the "mainstream" complex hybrids from within *Cymbidium*, the *Cattleya* alliance, *Paphiopedilum* and *Phalaenopsis*. I have seen many very good orchids "screened out", yet an unusual or rare species invariably is a walk-in for an award, even though few of the judges have never one before! Personally, I love species orchids, but I feel the complex hybrids have had the raw deal for too long. I could list many examples, but I am only limited to one page here! Show judging is a different matter. Basically the larger the panel, the more "even" the result. Larger panels have a greater collective knowledge and a democratic process determines the place getters. Why is it that only the winners are ever happy with the judging? Just remember, after all the hype of the show, you get to take your plant home afterwards... and I bet there would have been many others that have admired your plant and wished they could have done that!

David P. Banks  
Editor, *Australian Orchid Review*  
dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

## OUR COVER



*Paphiopedilum charlesworthii* forma *sandowiae* is the rare albino form of this delightful slipper orchid from Myanmar (Burma). It introduces the first major illustrated paper ever published on albinism in the genus *Paphiopedilum*.

Photo: Guido Braem

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*Paphiopedilum delenatii* forma *albinum*

# Notes on Albinism in *Paphiopedilum*

by Dr. Guido Braem  
(Schlechter Institute, California Academy of Sciences)



Albinos are "in vogue". This is true in respect to all orchid genera and especially for the slipper orchids, including the species that make up the genus *Paphiopedilum*. Whereas the general interest in the genus is nothing new, and really established as early as the first half of the 19th century with the introduction of the first species into western Europe, notably Belgium and England, the special interest in albinistic forms (whether true albinos or not) is of a more recent nature. Today, just about all species can be obtained, be it as products of so-called artificial propagation or be it as wild collected plants. The ardent collector of these plants has no great difficulty in purchasing the species, in spite of (in some respects even thanks to) restrictive, pseudo-conservatory legislation. Thus, the hunt for more "special" or more "rare" objects is on. And this is the point where the colour varieties and albinistic forms enter the scene. Praised by many a commercial grower as especially valuable, and rated to be of award quality (whatever that may be) by members of the judging committees of the various orchid societies around the world, these colour varieties fetch much higher prices than do the "normal" specimens of the respective species. It is not uncommon for plants marketed as albinos to have sold for horrendous sums. Although the true scientific value of these variants may well be a matter for further discussion, the commercial value (whether deserved or not) is a fact that cannot be ignored. One should, however, keep in mind, that only the first few plants really fetch the big money. In many cases these plants are propagated within a relative short period of time and some albinos have become quite abundant.

Since about 1970, quite a number of these colour variants have been discovered, but some have been known for a much longer time. The intensified search for new species, prompted by the augmented demand (and thus higher pricing) induced by CITES, starting around 1990, did the rest. The prices obtainable for wild collected plants went up (after all, the feeling when obtaining something illegal, and getting away with it, is exhilarating for most, if not all individuals of the human species), thus the commercial growers send out more collectors, thus more wild-collected plants came into cultivation and were saved from the inevitable (but legal) results of habitat destruction. It is but logical that among a larger number of available plants, there would be a better chance to detect colour variants. The overall result, as seen through the eyes of a botanist, is that a multitude of albinistic forms of *Paphiopedilum* species have become known and have been described.

Before we discuss the various albinos and albinistic forms known within the genus, it may be wise to delineate the necessary definitions. Indeed, the terms "albino," "alba/album," and/or "albinistic" are not always used with the proper attention and care: Many forms are, and have been mentioned in literature and/or are offered by commercial growers under an erroneous designation, partly as a result of confusion, partly as a result of ignorance, and not rarely as the result of malicious and fraudulent intent.

**albino:** by Botanical definition, a plant that lacks the possibility to produce anthocyanin pigments. It should be noted that plants have 3 groups of pigments, being a) the anthocyanins, responsible for the red and brown shades, b) the carotenes, responsible for the yellow colours, and c) the chlorophylls (yes, there are two), responsible for the "greens". Therefore, a plant, correctly designated as an albino, may not show any red or brown colour but can very well be green, yellow, white, or any combination thereof. As soon as any shade of red occurs anywhere in any part of the plant, the specimen is not an albino.

**alba** (as *alba*, or *album*, depending on the gender of the genus): this is a Latin word that simply means "white". This term, as far as orchids is concerned is used in connection with the colour appearance of the flower. As its meaning shows, however, only flowers that are pure white should be designated as *alba* respectively *album*. *Alba/album* plants are albinos, but we have already

established that albinos are not necessarily *alba*s (see above). Unfortunately, this term is widely misused, often even by so-called specialists. James Asher Jr., a professor of Zoology, described *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum* var. *album*, a plant with a mainly green flower. A quick browse through their combined awards index for 1932-1997 revealed that the judges of the American Orchid Society have awarded plants as variety *album* or forma *album* for 13 *Paphiopedilum* species. One of the most amusing entries is an award for an alleged *album* plant of a non-existing species. Of the remaining 12 species, the albinos of only three (*P. bellatulum*, *P. concolor*, and *P. niveum*) can have pure white flowers.

**albinistic:** is a term that is used in various ways. The correct usage is for the designation of an albino or *alba/album*. Unfortunately, the term *albinistic* is often used to designate a plant that is *not quite* an albino.

Unfortunately, the rules of taxonomy also lack proper safety mechanisms against the misuse of the designation *alba/album*, and to say the least, are not always very helpful. A designation of a species or an infraspecific taxon, as long as it is part of a validly and effectively published concept is to be followed, no matter how erroneous the designation may be. Because of this, *P. haynaldianum* forma (or variety) *album* is the valid designation of a plant with a mainly, or completely green flower. On the other hand, plants designated as *P. venustum* fma (or var.) *album*, or plants listed as *P. fairrieianum* fma (or var.) *album*, are correctly to be referred to as *P. venustum* fma (or var.) *measuresianum* respectively *P. fairrieianum* fma (or var.) *bohlmannianum*, no matter how difficult the pronunciation of these designations may be.

The taxonomic status of albino, respectively albinistic forms is another source of disagreement and confusion. Most of these variants have been described at the level of a botanical variety. In the mean time, however, the great majority of those involved in orchid taxonomy, consider colour variants (and albinos are nothing but that) not to be worthy of the variety status. For that reason, the albinistic taxa are now generally reduced from varieties (abbreviation *var.*) to forms and designated as *forma* (abbreviated as *fma*). This decision (which is also carried by the author) is, in view of the fact that the rules of taxonomy do not cater for any scientific delimitation of the botanical understanding of the terms "genera," "species," "subspecies," "variety," "form" etc., nothing but a matter of opinion and may well be of academic value only.

As I have already pointed out, quite a number of plants that are more or less true albinistic forms have become known. Some have been described scientifically; some just wander through the various orchid journals or in the many rumours that seem to govern the orchid scene. Very often, interested people call me about these rumours and ask me for advice. My answer is always the same. If you are going to invest in albino *paphiopedilums*, make sure that you get what you pay for. At the end of the day, this can be achieved **only** by buying the plant in flower. Remember (and one cannot repeat this often enough), whatever is written (by whoever) on the tag must not necessarily be correct, and very often isn't.

One should also keep in mind, that albinism in plants is not especially rare. As long as the population is large enough, it is just a matter of time until colour variants, including albinistic forms, will occur.

When discussing the list of plants known to be albinos or those that are regarded as such, it may prove advantageous to treat those that are fakes and misconceptions first. Most misconceptions have arisen through the fact that many commercial growers, many orchid judges, and a lot of hobbyist orchid growers continue to fail to understand what an albino is. Unfortunately, orchid judges are often considered to be the Gods of the trade (and some of them, although certainly not all, have become judges for that reason, and of course have no interest in doing anything which could possibly "damage" their status). Very often, I am shown plants that are falsely labelled as albinos. And very often, when

pointing out the "error" I get to hear "well, that is what the tag says." And if that tag has a name from a judging system on it, the taxonomist just has no chance. *Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum* var. *album* 'AM/JOS' remains *P. hirsutissimum* var. *album*, no matter how often one proves that the plant is by no means devoid of anthocyanin pigments. The bestseller among the slipper orchid books, written by Catherine Cash, now in its 3rd edition (it hasn't become any better since its first appearance though) states that *Paphiopedilum topperi* is the albinistic form of *P. kolopakii*. There cannot be any better proof for the fact that Mrs Cash very obviously never saw a plant of *P. topperi*, and never bothered to consult the pertinent literature. In some publications *P. braemii* has been designated as being an albinistic form of *P. tonsum*. Again, such statement was obviously made in ignorance of any knowledge of the albino of *P. tonsum*, which will be discussed below. Recently, Gruß & Röth, quite surprisingly included *P. henryanum* fma. *christae* in their list of "albino varieties" (*Caesiana*, no. 12: 57-65 [1999]), although this clone has nothing to do with albinism. It has red pigmentation all over the pouch, and is spotted purple on the petals, sepals, flower stalk and ovary. *Paphiopedilum henryanum* fma. *christae* is known since its original description (as a variety) in 1991 and colour illustrations have repeatedly been published. A photograph of the plant, showing its spectacular pinkish-red pouch, is even part of Gruß & Röth's *Caesiana* article. However, there is worse. A few years ago, an English/Dutch team of orchid dealers have sold seedlings they claim to be albino *P. rothschildianum*. The seedlings come from a selfing of a plant designated as *P. rothschildianum album*. The plant, now in possession of a German commercial orchid grower, is a faintly coloured 'normal' *P. rothschildianum*, but by no means an albino. The people who sold the seedlings knew this. Challenged, the Dutch part of the gang told me "what the hell, 99% of these seedlings will never grow to maturity, and even if some do, their owners will never be able to prove that that is the plant I sold them." How right he is! Unfortunately there is a long list of these misconceptions, in many orchid genera, going back as far as the 19th century. How many of these are to be regarded as "simple" errors, and how many of these "misinterpretations" have been made with malicious intent, I cannot say.

In these computer-dominated times, one should not forget to mention the hoaxes that can be produced on each and every desktop around the world. It may suffice that quite recently, I was sent a slide showing a blurred image of what appeared to be a pure pink *P. adductum*. Another slide shown to me depicted an equally blurred image of what I would have had to identify as a pure yellow *P. sanderianum*. I do not know the provenance of the "pink *adductum*" but the "creator" of the "yellow *sanderianum*" confirmed his usage of a well-known graphics program. And indeed, there is not too much to "creating" something like a "yellow *dekenatii*" with black polka-dots on the petals. There have been rumors of a pure white *P. adductum* and an albino of *P. sanderianum*. The possible existence of such plants cannot be ruled out, and if such forms have not been found as yet, it is, as I have said above, only a matter of time until they will be. However, over the 30 years that I have studied orchids, I have learned that the uppermost principle, especially when obtaining plants, is, "I believe what I see". I advise everyone to adopt that same principle.

Below, I will treat the albinistic and pseudo-albinistic forms following the infrageneric taxonomy according to Braem, Baker & Baker (1998, 1999).

## The albinistic forms within the genus *Paphiopedilum*

### *Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Parvisepalum*

The plants of this subgenus have gained enormous importance over the last 15 years. As far as the hobbyist grower is concerned, the plants are very attractive because of their flowers with large

pouches (in comparison to the other parts of the flower). In respect to *Paphiopedilum* breeding, this group of slipper orchids, very often not quite correctly referred to as the "Chinese paphiopedilums" has opened a new line of hybrids that are very much in demand.

### *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* forma *markii* (Gruß) Braem

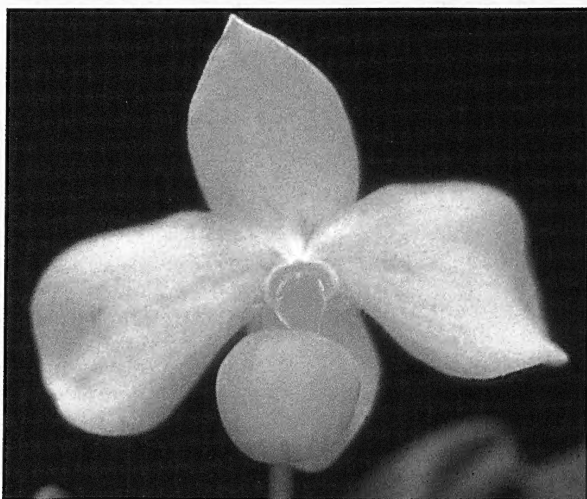
in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 69 (1998)

This form differs from the normal plant by the lack of the reddish design on the staminodal shield and the lack of any reddish dots on the inside surface of the main labellum lobe (pouch). The flower thus is pure yellow and is hardly different in appearance as compared with the flower of the nominal form.

### *Paphiopedilum delenatii* forma *albinum* Braem

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 73 (1998)

In this case, the flower is pure white with the exception of the staminodal plate, which is white with a bright, sulfur-yellow center. It is arguably one of the most beautiful albinos in the genus. Until recently known only from a single plant cultivated in Japan, a number of plants have now been introduced to European collections.



*Paphiopedilum emersonii* forma *luteum*

### *Paphiopedilum emersonii* forma *luteum* Braem, forma nova

Diagnosis: Differt a typo *Paphiopedilum emersonii* Koopowitz & Cribb in characteribus sequentibus: flores cum sepala et petala (labellum inclusum) luteum.

Type: China, collected 1998 (holo. SCHLE!).

This is a beautiful form of one of the most exciting species within the subgenus. The flowers are pure yellow, whereby the lip and the staminodal shield are darker than the sepals and the other two petals. On the staminodal shield, there are two even darker areas that may possibly be remnants of the usual reddish design to be observed on the staminodal shield of flowers in this species. If these darker areas are due to anthocyanin pigments, the form would disqualify as a true albino.

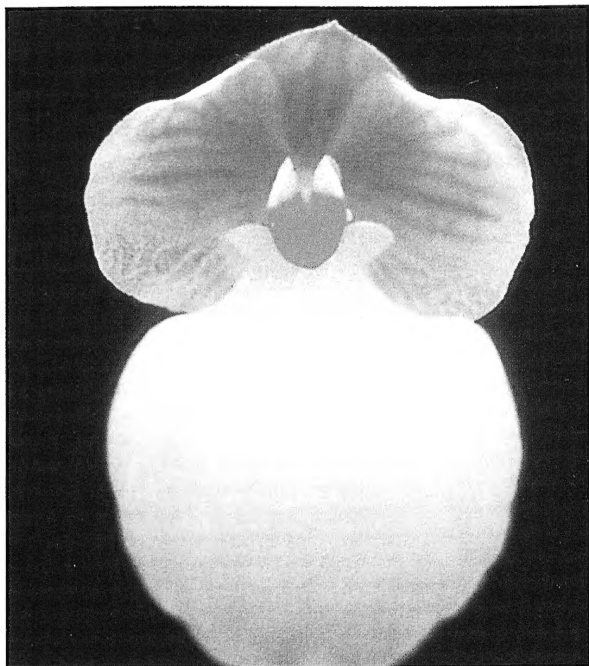
### *Paphiopedilum malipoensis* forma *concolor* Braem

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 82 (1998)

This case is somewhat similar to the albino of *P. armeniacum*. The flower of this albino is an immaculate green with some darker green venation. It lacks the dark colouration of the apical portion of the staminodal shield seen in the normal species.

Again, this albino is very similar to the nominal form of the species.

<sup>1</sup> Note: In accordance with the recommendations of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the species epithets of plants named after geographical areas are corrected to terminate in *-ensis*.

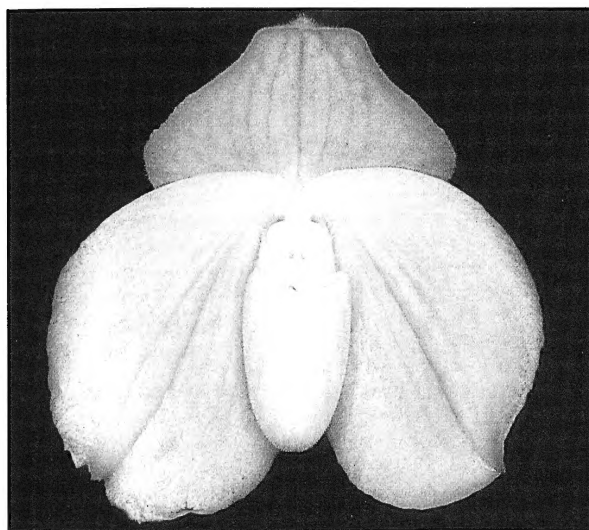


*Paphiopedilum micranthum* forma *albo-flavum*

***Paphiopedilum micranthum* forma *albo-flavum* (Braem) Braem**

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 91 (1998)

This magnificent albino has also been described by Gruß & Röth as variety *glanzeanum* in honour of the German nurseryman Franz Glanz. The flowers of the plant are white, with parts of the petals and sepals as well as part of the staminodal shield suffused with yellow. All of the clones seen by the author had some remnants of red pigmentation on the petals. This form, therefore, is not a true albino.



*Paphiopedilum bellatulum* forma *album*

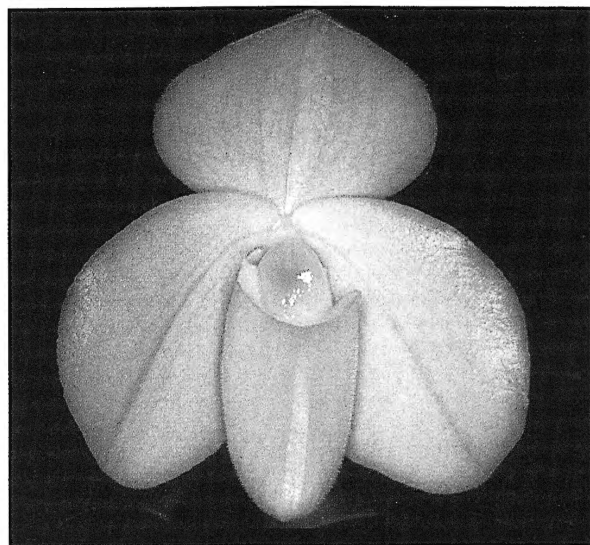
***Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Brachypetalum***

This very popular subgenus consists of compact plants. Three true albinos are known within this group. *P. leucochilum*, with its pure white, unspotted lip could be argued to be a semi-albinistic form of *P. godefroyae*.

***Paphiopedilum bellatulum* forma *album* (O'Brien) Braem**

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 97 (1998)

In this case, the designation *album* is but very appropriate as the flower is pure white without any spots whatsoever. Thus, really different in appearance as compared to the typical specimens that show a multitude of more or less large reddish to brownish spots. The plants are also green, without the normal purple staining of the underside of the leaf. This albino is not that scarce in nature as shown by the several clones that are in cultivation. Plants are furthermore available as seedlings from a selfing. Some of these seedling plants have flowered and have proven to be true albinos.



*Paphiopedilum concolor* forma *album*

***Paphiopedilum concolor* forma *album* (Braem) Braem**

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 101 (1998)

This is another pure white albino, and just as *P. bellatulum* fma. *album* very distinct from its nominal form in respect to flower colour. Again, the petals, the sepals, and the staminode are pure white without any trace of reddish spotting.

***Paphiopedilum niveum* forma *album* (Ballif) Gruß**

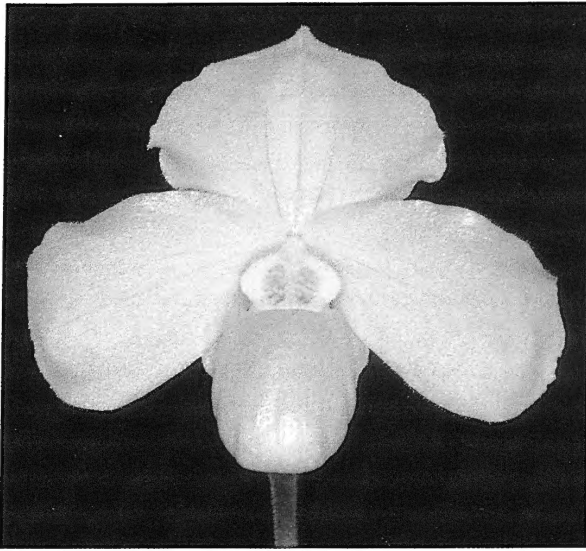
in *Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 (1999)

True albinos of *P. niveum* have been known since the mention of the appearance of such a form in *The Orchid Review* for April 1896. The author of that note (possibly Rolfe) did not name the taxon. This albino was also mentioned (under *Cypripedium niveum*) in an article authored by Otto Ballif in vol. 3 of the *Lindenia*. The plants of this colour variant differ from the nominal form by the complete lack of dots. Thus the flowers are pure white, except for a yellow spot on the upper (basal) part of the staminodal shield. *P. niveum* fma. *album* is a very common albino.

***Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Polyantha***

Some, if not all the plants belonging to subgenus *Paphiopedilum* are on the "most wanted" list of many slipper orchid enthusiasts. To own an adult plant of *P. sanderianum*





*Paphiopedilum niveum forma album*

and/or *P. rothschildianum* it the ultimate satisfaction for every *Paphiopedilum* grower. However, in respect to confirmed albinistic variants, this group is very poor. I have already dealt with the supposed albinos of the latter two species. In fact, albinos or pseudo-albinos are known only in four species within this sub-family, *P. haynaldianum*, *P. lowii*, *P. philippinensis* and *P. stonei* whereby three of these four are questionable.

### Section *Polyantha*

#### *Paphiopedilum haynaldianum forma album* (Hort. ex Asher) Braem

in Braem, Baker & Baker, The genus *Paphiopedilum* - Natural History and Cultivation, vol. 1: 112 (1998)

This taxon was originally described as a variety by the Zoologist Asher. The plant has mainly green flowers, only the tips of the petals and sepals being white, and some clones having a white margin to the dorsal. The staminode is uniformly coloured green. Unfortunately, Prof Asher chose to designate this plant as "var. *album*," an absurdity that cannot be corrected because of the rules of taxonomy.



*Paphiopedilum haynaldianum forma album*

#### *Paphiopedilum lowii forma aureum* (Cribb) Cribb in Slipper Orchids of Borneo: 73 (1997)

This variant of *P. lowii* is only known from Dr. Cribb's account. That publication is illustrated with a photograph of an inflorescence bearing four, seemingly uniformly coloured, deep yellow flowers. It is said that only a single specimen was found on the banks along the upper part of the river Rajang in the Bakun district. Rumors maintain that the only specimen found is now deposited in the herbarium at Kew, but it may be assumed that at least part of the plant was taken into cultivation. As the natural distribution of *P. lowii* also comprises the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi (Celebes), the chances of finding colour variants is probably good and collectors should look for yellow flowered plants in various populations of the species. Hopefully the next discovery will end up in the capable hands of nurserymen so that it may be propagated and thus saved from possible extinction.



*Paphiopedilum philippinensis forma alboflavum*

### Section *Mastigopetalum*

#### *Paphiopedilum philippinensis forma alboflavum* Grub in *Die Orchidee*, 51(3): 354-355 (2000)

I have seen several plants of so-called albinistic forms of *P. philippinensis*. All of them proved to be more or less "normal" specimens with only faint expression of the anthocyanin pigments. In all cases, the flowers are mainly pale yellow with a nearly white dorsal and green veins on all flower parts, the staminode also being yellow and lacking the typical dark green pattern on the shield. None of the plants I have seen could positively be identified as a true albino. As I have not seen the plant on which the recent publication by Grub is based, I will reserve judgment as to its validity as a true albino. The concept of *P. philippinensis* f. *alboflavum* is in fact closer to the concept of *P. roebelenii* (Reichenbach fil.) Pfitzer, but not all may wish to accept this latter taxon at the species level.

#### *Paphiopedilum stonei forma albescens*

For quite some time, rumors about the existence of a "white" *P. stonei* prevail. Information about the existence of such a plant came from the USA and Japan. Whether both sources were talking about the same plant could not yet be established. A few weeks ago, I obtained a colour slide of the plant in question from one of my information sources. The slide shows a flower of *P. stonei* with colour characteristics that are very unusual indeed. The flower seems to be partly discoloured. The sepals are white except for the somewhat green tip. The petals are white toward their base but more or less coloured like the flowers of 'normal' specimens for the rest of their surface. The lip is basically white, the main lobe (pouch) covered with a somewhat faded greenish-



*Paphiopedilum stonei* forma *albescens*

brown. This is by no means an albino, and the production of this type of flowers may be a one-time disturbance of the pigment development in this particular plants. I do not consider this to be a variety worthy of scientific description.

## *Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Paphiopedilum*

### Section *Paphiopedilum*

#### *Paphiopedilum charlesworthii* forma *sandowiae* Braem in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This is the plant that I consider the most splendid of all *Paphiopedilum* albinos that have hitherto become known. Over the last 10 years, several clones of albino *P. charlesworthii* have been found. They differ considerably in respect to the size of their flowers but all have the same colour pattern. *P. charlesworthii* forma *sandowiae* shows a dorsal which is pure white, except for a bright green spot at center base. The synsepalum is smaller but similar in colour. The petals, including the lip are uniformly



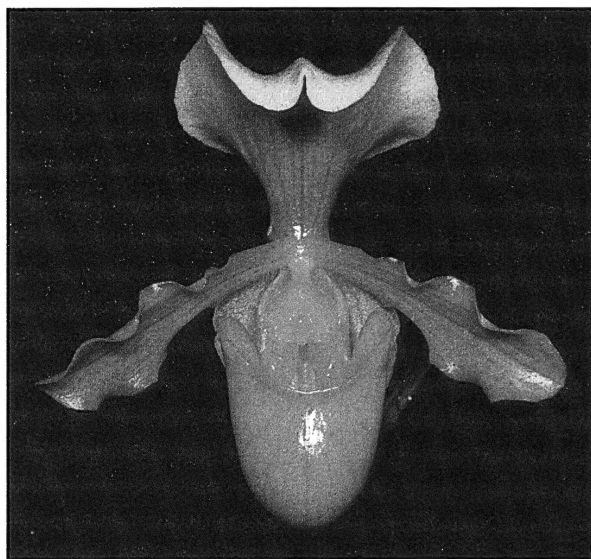
*Paphiopedilum insigne* forma *sanderae*

bright green. This green colour is of the same shade and intensity as the green of the spot on the dorsal. The staminode is pure white and has a porcelain-like texture. The plant was named for Mrs. Helen Sandow of Miami, Florida. Grub and Röth reject the above concept and claim the name *P. charlesworthii* fma. *crawshawae* (O'Brien) Grub (*Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 [1999]) based on O'Brien's *Cypripedium crawshawae* (in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3rd. ser., 23: 18 [1898]) and possibly on Pfitzer's recombination as *P. charlesworthii* var. *crawshawae* (in Engler, A., *Das Pflanzenreich*, 4[50], vol. 12: 75 [1903]). However, article 11.2 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature rules out any priority of a name outside the rank in which it was published. Beside that, the description rendered by O'Brien, based on a dried flower and a second hand note from "his gatherer" who in turn quoted "his natives" is by no means conclusive.

#### *Paphiopedilum barbigerum* forma *aureum* (Hua) Grub & Röth

in *Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 (1999)

This yellow form of *P. barbigerum* should not be confused with *P. helenae* Averyanov, which is another autonomous species within the group. *P. barbigerum* fma *aureum* is fairly uniformly coloured greenish-yellow except for a white, immaculate white margin around the dorsal and a bright sulfur-yellow protuberance on the staminodal shield. The venation is of a darker green.



*Paphiopedilum barbigerum* forma *aureum*

#### *Paphiopedilum insigne* forma *sanderae* (Reichenbach fil.) Grub & Röth

in *Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 (1999)

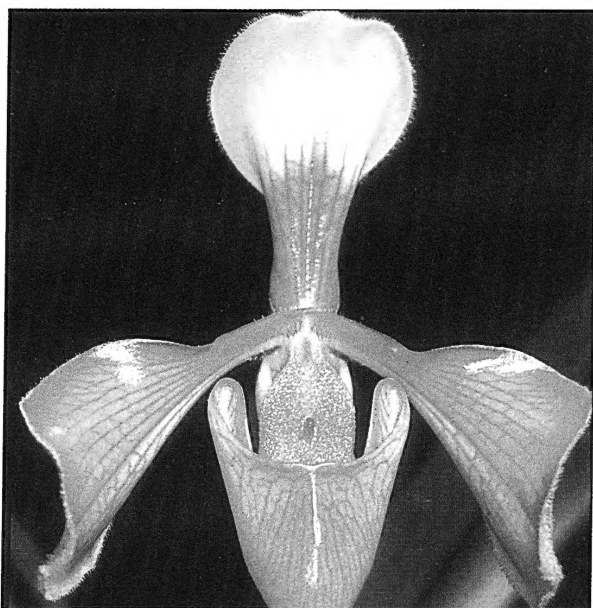
The most important statement that can be made regarding the "yellow" varieties of *P. insigne* is that they have been confused from the word 'go'. *Paphiopedilum insigne* fma. *sanderae* was originally described by the younger Reichenbach in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1888. Reichenbach's description is quite explicit and he writes that the dorsal sepal as well as the synsepal shows small brown spots. Such spots are also clearly visible in his drawing that is part of his herbarium, now deposited in Vienna. Thus *P. insigne* fma. *sanderae* cannot be considered to be the albino as erroneously indicated in *The Orchid Atlas* by Bechtel, Cribb & Launert. Correctly identified plants of this taxon must answer to Reichenbach's original description: "... the odd sepal [meaning the dorsal] has the upper part white, the white colour descending on both sides onto the margin. The lower part is yellowish-green, with a few small brown spots on each side of

moderately dark tint. The broad connate sepal [meaning the synsepal] is of a light yellow, with two very small brown spots at the base. Petals nearly undulate, rather broad and blunt, sulphur-coloured. Lip darker sulphur-coloured. Staminode bright yellow, with the knob of an orange colour. Peduncle and bract light green ...”

***Paphiopedilum insigne forma sanderianum* (Rolfe) Gruß & Röth**

in *Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 (1999)

Rolfe, who published this taxon as a variety in 1893 wrote: “... First they [Sander & Co] introduced that most charming variety *Sanderæ*, named after Mrs Sander, now the most valuable *Cypripedium* known. Then came *Macfarlanei*, nearly similar in colour but different in shape, and now comes another [sic.] unspotted form, quite different in colour. It is of a light yellowish-green, with darker reticulated nerves, and a broad white border to the dorsal sepal, as shown in our illustration. ...” The illustration referred to by Rolfe is a black and white photograph, which, unfortunately, does not allow for any conclusive judgement in respect to the presence or lack of any reddish or brownish colour in the flower, and therefore does not allow for a conclusive decision about whether *P. insigne fma sanderianum* is a true albino.



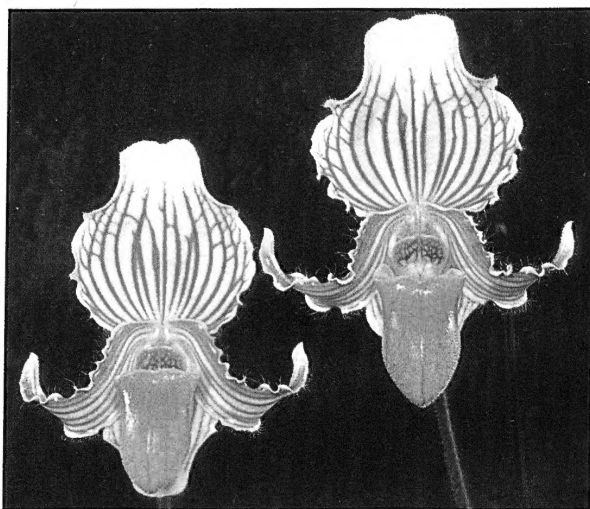
*Paphiopedilum villosum forma aureum*

***Paphiopedilum villosum forma aureum* Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

Several yellow-flowered clones, said to be albinos of *P. villosum* are in cultivation. Some of them, however, are known to be hybrids. Those hybrids are fairly easy to recognize as the shape of their staminodal shield differs quite extensively for the analogous part of the flowers of the typical species. The anonymous author who wrote about *Cypripedium villosum* var. *aureum* in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1883 (3rd series, 19: 374), indicated that it had “the bright yellow line of beauty known in *aureum*.” Desbois, however, in *Cypripedium, Selenipedium & Uropedium* - Monographie, Ghent, (1898), stated that it was strongly maculated with black. The treatments of author authors such as Linden (*Lindenia*, 3rd vol.: 76 [1892]) and Pucci (*Les Cypripedium et genres affines*, Florence [1891]) are inconclusive. The plant discussed as *Cypripedium villosum* var. *aureum* de Lytutwyche by Desbois (*loc. cit.*) had a rose labellum, and, therefore was by no

means an albino. The true *P. villosum fma aureum* has no red pigmentation any place on the flower. The dorsal sepal is yellowish-green with a distinct white margin. The pouch is of the same colour. The petals are clearly divided longitudinally by two shades of colour. The upper half is golden-yellow, and the lower part is yellowish-green like the dorsal sepal and pouch. The knob on the staminodal plate is green. There are some red hairs around the base of the staminode. Therefore, the plant is not a true albino.



*Paphiopedilum fairrieianum forma bohlmannianum*

**Section *Ceratopetalum***

***Paphiopedilum fairrieianum forma bohlmannianum* (Matho) Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This is a well-known albino of which there are several different clones. In horticultural circles, the plant is generally, but erroneously referred to as “*P. fairrieianum* var. *album*.” As such it has been awarded more than half-a-dozen times by the American Orchid Society. None of the clones, however, have white flowers. They are yellow to yellowish-green with darker green veining and are real albinos. This plant was named for Ernst Bohlmann who was chairman of the orchid section of the German Horticulture Society during the “Third Reich”. This albino is relatively difficult to grow and to flower.



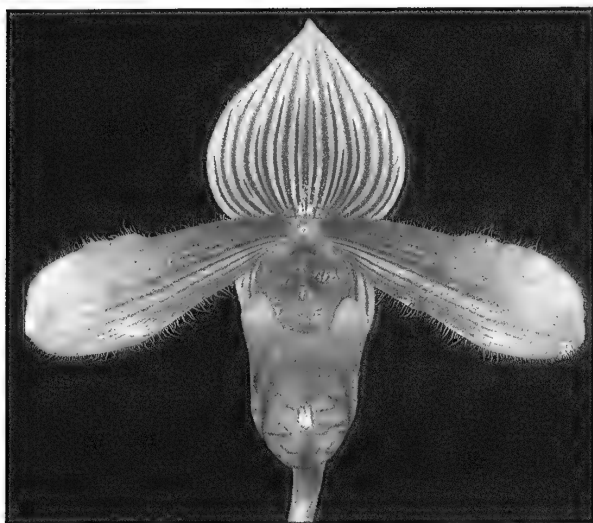
*Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum* var. *esquirolei* forma *viride*



***Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum* var. *esquirolei* forma *viride*  
Gruß & Roth**

in *Caesiana*, No. 12: 57-65 (1999)

This is the official name given to the yellow form of *P. hirsutissimum*. And it is the correct one, if one accepts *P. esquirolei* to be a variety of *P. hirsutissimum*. This problem was dealt with by Braem, Baker & Baker in the 2nd volume (P. 253-257) of *The genus Paphiopedilum - Natural History and Cultivation* (1999). There are several "yellow" clones of *P. hirsutissimum* or *P. hirsutissimum* var. *esquirolei*. They are all more or less light yellowish-green to bright green in their ground colour, but all have remnants of red pigments. These remnants can best be seen on the lighter coloured extremities of the petals and in the numerous dark spots near the base of the petals and sepals. The staminode is white with green protuberances near the apex. However, the flowers as a whole are not white, and the designation as *P. hirsutissimum* var. *alba* as in the Award from the Japan Orchid Society and in at least 8 awards from the American Orchid Society is ridiculous. None of the clones known is even a true albino.



*Paphiopedilum venustum* forma *measuresianum*

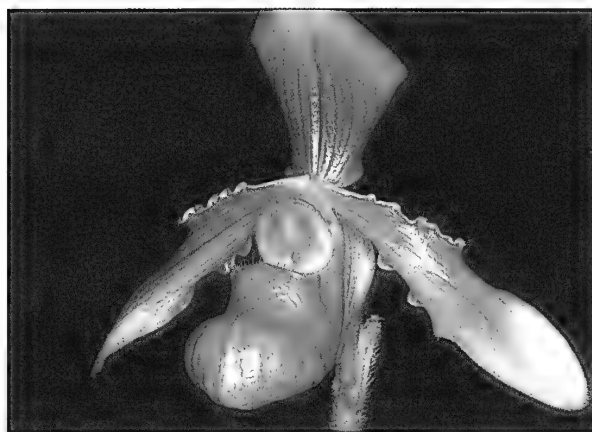
***Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Sigmatopetalum***

**Section *Sigmatopetalum***

***Paphiopedilum venustum* forma *measuresianum* (Hort.)  
Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This is another very well known albino. It was described (as *Cypripedium venustum* var. *measuresianum*) as early as 1893 and has been constantly in cultivation since. The flowers are yellowish-green to green and white. The sepals are white with a network of green veins. The petals and the lip are yellowish-green with a network of bright green veins. In some of the clones, darker green spots can be observed on the petals. The hobbyist should pay attention when purchasing a plant of *P. venustum* fma. *measuresianum* as several clones I have seen designated as such over the last 20 years did have distinct reddish spots on the petals. Again, *P. venustum* fma. *measuresianum* does not have white flowers. The designation as *alba/album* (among others in not less than 13 American Orchid Society awards and several Japan Orchid Society awards) is ludicrous. This albino was named for R. H. Measures, a member of English Parliament and one of the most renowned amateur orchid growers in England at the end of the 19th century.



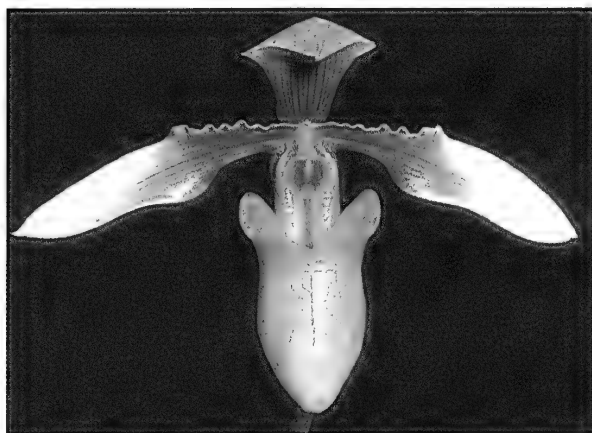
*Paphiopedilum volonteianum* forma *sandowii*

**Section *Spathopetalum***

***Paphiopedilum volonteianum* forma *sandowii* Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This is a typical albino, hitherto known of a single clone only. The plant does not have the slightest trace of red pigmentation. The inflorescence is pure green. The dorsal sepal is bright green with a white margin. The petals are of an even brighter green, the apices (tips) are white. The pouch is completely of the same green as the petals, and the staminodal shield is white with green reticulations in its center part. *Paphiopedilum volonteianum* forma *sandowii* was named in honor of Mr. Leonard Sandow of Miami, Floride, USA. Gruß & Röth do not accept *P. volonteianum* as an autonomous species and attempted to transfer this taxon to *P. hookerae* (*Caesiana*, no. 12: 57-65 [1999]) as *P. hookerae* var. *volonteianum* forma *sandowiae* [sic] The validity of their transfer, however, must be questioned as the basionym quoted in their treatment does not exist.

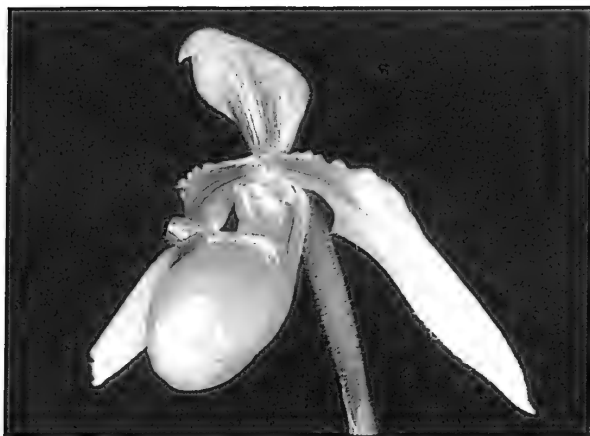


*Paphiopedilum appletonianum* forma *immaculatum*

***Paphiopedilum appletonianum* forma *immaculatum* (Braem)  
Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This typical albino has been in cultivation for quite some time and was already featured in my first book on the genus *Paphiopedilum*, dating back to 1988. The plant does not have the slightest trace of red pigmentation. The sepals are bright green with darker green venation. The petals are a clear, immaculate apple-green, the apical regions white. The pouch is apple-green with darker green venation and a whitish tip.



*Paphiopedilum cerveranum* forma *viride* (two clones)

#### ***Paphiopedilum cerveranum* forma *viride* Braem**

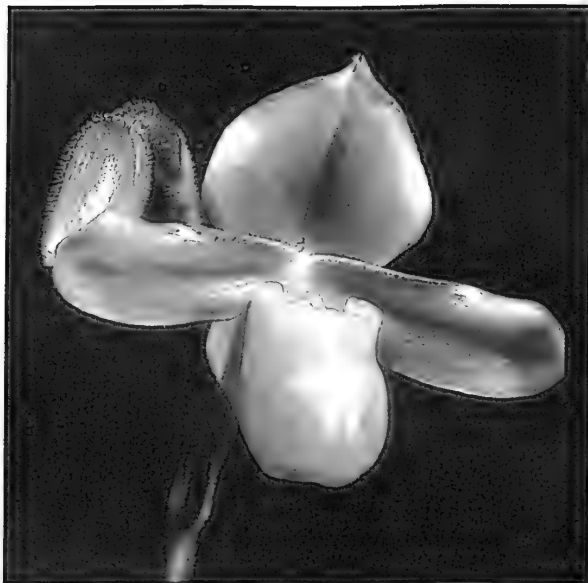
in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

A typical, true albino without any reddish pigmentation. Several clones are known and in cultivation. The two clones shown here are quite different in colour. One is basically yellow, green and white, the pouch being bright greenish-yellow with a green rim, the sepals and petals being a light cream-white with dark green venation, mainly toward their base. The sepals, lip and staminode of the other clone are uniformly apple-green (for that reason the name *viride* (= green), with darker green venation and a dark green reticulation on the staminodal shield. The petals of this clone are bi-coloured. Whereas their basal areas are apple-green, the apical half is nearly pure white.

#### **Section *Blepharopetalum***

##### **The pseudoalbino of *Paphiopedilum mastersianum***

This clone of *P. mastersianum* is known from a single plant that perished shortly after its first flowering at the Botanical Gardens



*Paphiopedilum mastersianum* (pseudoalbino)

of Linz in Austria. The only remnant of this clone is its photograph. The plant was not a true albino, as shown by the dark spots on the upper margin of the petals and the brown hairs on the inflorescence and the ovary. No further albinistic or pseudoalbinistic form has ever been found of this species. As the only plant of this form of *P. mastersianum* has long moved its habitat to orchid heaven, an official description of the clone seems to be pointless.



*Paphiopedilum tonsum* forma *alboviride* (on right, with normal form)

#### **Section *Punctatum***

##### ***Paphiopedilum tonsum* forma *alboviride* Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

*Paphiopedilum tonsum* forma *alboviride* is a typical albino. The plant is devoid of any red pigmentation. The dorsal sepal is greenish-white near the base, white in the upper part, and is ornamented by many longitudinal green stripes. The petals and pouch are yellowish-green, and the petals show a few darker green spots. As I have mentioned above, this albino of *P. tonsum* should not be confused with *P. braemii*, another, not at all albinistic species belonging to section *Punctatum*.

## Section *Planipetalum*

### *Paphiopedilum purpuratum*

To date there has been no valid description of the albino form of this species. A clone was exhibited in the late 1990s at the Tokyo Dome show in Japan. It was a white flower with apple green stripes on the dorsal and ventral sepals, with green petals and labellum. A photo of this plant featured on a calendar, which depicted many of the awarded plants from this prestigious show. Apparently there is only one clone known and the owner is in no hurry to propagate it, as it would decrease its rarity.

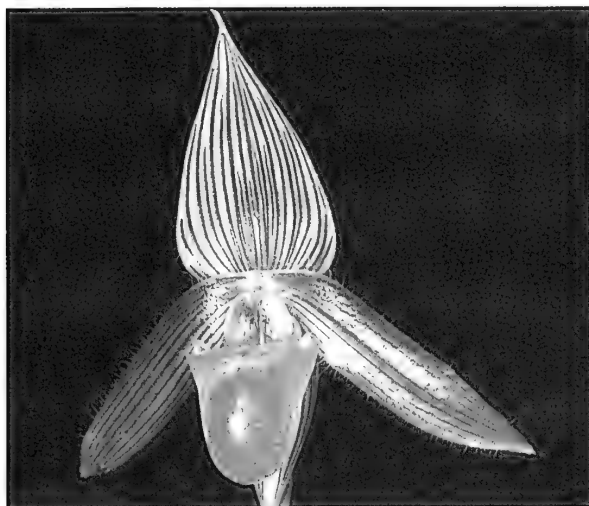


*Paphiopedilum sukhakulii* forma *aureum*

### *Paphiopedilum sukhakulii* forma *aureum* Van Delden ex Gruß

in *Die Orchidee*, 50 (1), Beiheft 6: 15-16 (1999)

This plant has been known since 1969 when it was mentioned in a report of the American Orchid Society judging system. Another plant was awarded under that name by the same society in 1994. In 1983, the plant was listed in Lance Birk's *The Paphiopedilum Grower's Manual* under the equally unpublished and thus illegitimate (and fully inappropriate) designation "var. *album*." *P. sukhakulii* fma. *aureum* is identical to normal specimens of the species in all respects but the flower colour. The dorsal sepal is white, longitudinally ornamented by numerous (sometimes more than 20) dark green stripes. The petals and the lip are shiny and yellowish-green with darker green reticulations. The staminode is yellowish green with a nice and distinct dark green pattern on the shield.

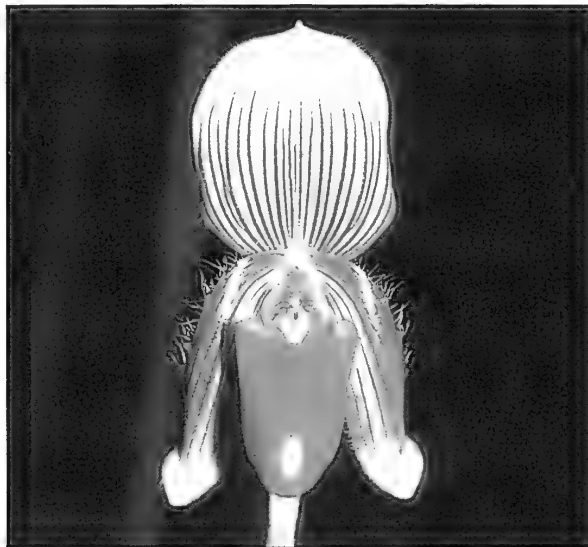


*Paphiopedilum wardii* forma *alboviride*

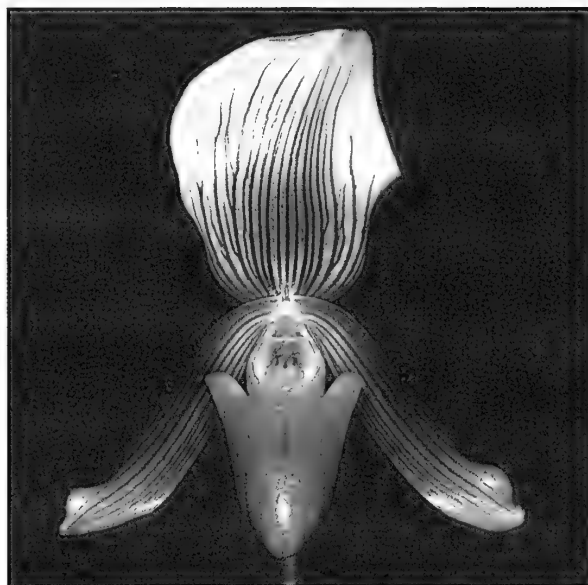
### *Paphiopedilum wardii* forma *alboviride* (Gruß & Röth) Braem

in *Orchidees. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This true albino was originally described (as many of them) as a variety. It is typical in that it shows no traces of red pigmentation. The flowers are yellowish-green to apple-green on a white background with darker green striations on the dorsal sepal and on the petals. Also, there are reticulations of the same darker green colour on the pouch. This albino is not rare in cultivation, several different clones are known, and seedlings are available.



*Paphiopedilum callosum* "vitnumense sanderae"



*Paphiopedilum callosum* forma *viridiflorum*

## Section *Barbata*

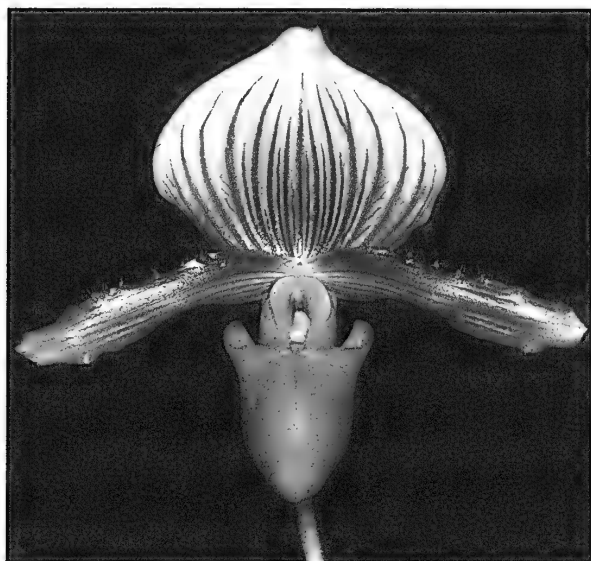
### *Paphiopedilum callosum* forma *viridiflorum* (Hort.) Gruß & Röth

in *Caesiana*, no. 12: 57-65 (1999)

This is a true albino. The flower is white and green and lacks any red pigmentation. The dorsal is white, suffused with green



near the base, and ornamented with many longitudinal, more or less dark green stripes. The petals are completely apple-green except for the white tips. The pouch is of a somewhat more yellowish-green. Petals and lip show a dark green venation. One of the illustrations in this article is from a clone grown in Japan under the name *P. callosum* var. "*vinumense sanderae*". Besides being taxonomically unacceptable, the name was never sanctioned by any validating publication. This clone looks like it may be a hybrid involving *superbiens/curtisii*, with its broad down-swept petals, shape of the labellum and broad dorsal. The illustration accompanying Gruß & Röth's article shows a flower with an enormous dorsal and other characteristics (such as the positioning of the petals and the appearance of the pouch) that make me suspect that the plant shown is a hybrid with *P. lawrenceanum*. This, however, does not render their description invalid. *Paphiopedilum callosum* fma. *viridiflorum* has also been designated as *P. callosum* var. *sanderae*. That designation, although validly published by Pfitzer in 1903, is based on a name given by the younger Reichenbach in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1894, and does, however, not take priority as names cannot claim priority outside the rank at which they have been published.



*Paphiopedilum lawrenceanum* forma *hyeanum*

***Paphiopedilum lawrenceanum* forma *hyeanum* (L. Linden & Rodigas) Gruß & Röth**

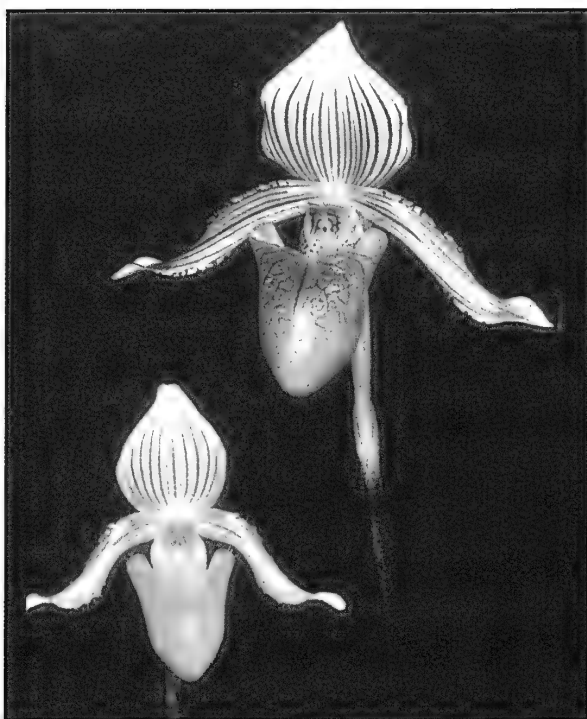
in *Caesiana*, no. 12: 57-65 (1999)

This taxon is based on a description rendered by Lucien Linden and Emile Rodigas in the *Lindenia* for 1885 (vol. 1, t. 42). The plate of the *Lindenia* shows a flower that would be a perfect albino if there would not be the distinct red spot at the bottom of the staminodal stalk. The dorsal is white, at the base suffused with green, and ornamented with many, longitudinal green stripes. The petals and the pouch are uniformly green with darker green venation. The American Orchid Society has awarded several clones under this name. All the plants I have personally seen under this name over the last 25 years have all proved to be hybrids of some sort.

***Paphiopedilum fowliei* forma *christianae* Braem**

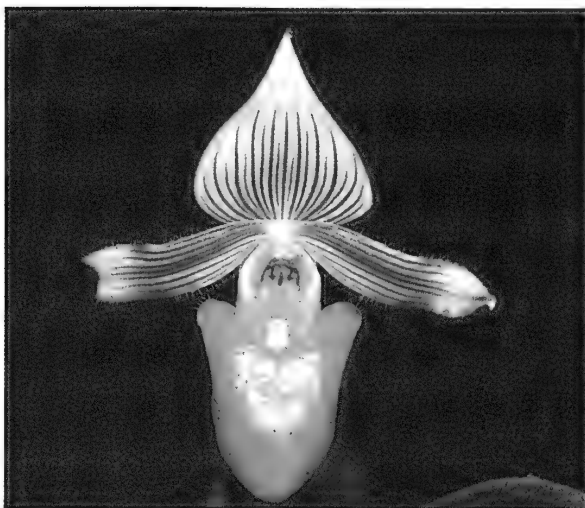
in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This is a real albino without any red colour whatsoever. The dorsal sepal, the synsepal and the petals are white, partly suffused with green, and ornamented with several dark green stripes over their entire length. The lip is completely suffused with a yellowish-green. The staminode is yellow, the shield suffused with green



*Paphiopedilum fowliei* forma *christianae*

and ornamented with a more or less distinct, dark green pattern. This taxon has also been published under the name of *P. fowliei* fma *sangianum* (Braem) Gruß & Röth. That publication is based on my original description of the taxon as *P. fowliei* var. *sangianum* based on my original description of the clone as a variety. I admit, that I overlooked that earlier publication when transferring the taxon to the forma status. Names, however, as we have already mentioned above, do not have priority outside their own rank and therefore *P. fowliei* fma *christianae* is to be followed as long as one accepts this albino as a botanical form. If one, on the other hand, considers this albino to be worthy of the varietal status, the correct name is *P. fowliei* var. *sangianum* Braem. Thus are the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. The taxon has also been listed by Cribb in *The Genus Paphiopedilum* (1998) as *P. fowliei* fma. *album*.



*Paphiopedilum hennisianum* forma *christiansenii*

***Paphiopedilum hennisianum* forma *christiansenii* (Gruß & Röth) Gruß & Röth**

in *Caesiana*, no. 12: 57-65 (1999)

This, again, is a true albino in which the flowers lack all red pigmentation. The petals and the sepals are white with green veins. The lip is white, almost entirely suffused and veined with green. The staminode is white, but the shield has a darker green pattern. This plant looks very similar to the albino of *P. fowliei* except for the form of the petals and the shape of the staminode.



*Paphiopedilum superbians* forma *sanderae*

***Paphiopedilum superbians* forma *sanderae* (Curtis) M. W. Wood**

in *The Orchid Review*, 83(990): 399 (1975)

This is a true albino. The clone that is illustrated here was awarded with an HCC by the Japanese Orchid Society. There is another specimen in cultivation, but that may be a division of the Japanese plant. The petals and sepals are white. The dorsal is suffused with green near its base, and ornamented with a multitude of well-developed dark green stripes. The petals are distinctly suffused with green above the median vein over almost their entire length; below the median vein, the suffusion is very limited. The tips of the petals are pure white. The entire lip is green. The staminodal shield is light green with a darker green pattern on the apical half.

***P. curtisii* forma *sanderae* (Curtis) Pearson**

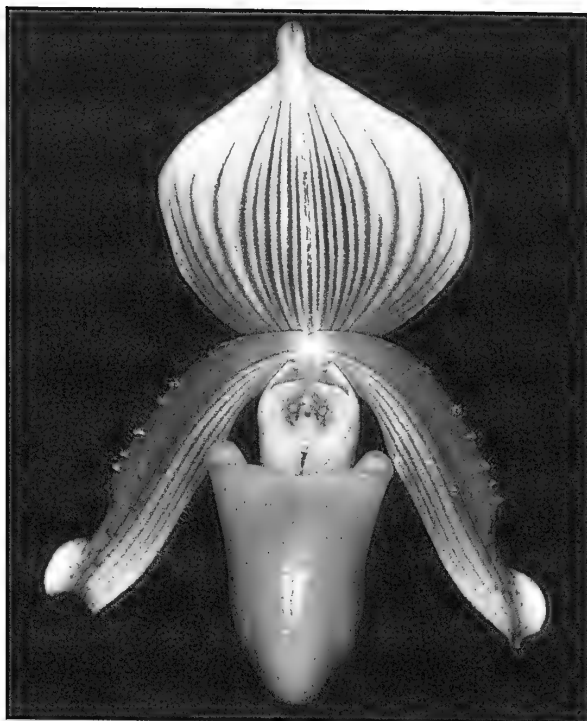
in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3rd. series, 57: 338 (1915)

If one accepts *P. curtisii* as an autonomous species, the correct name is *P. curtisii* fma. *sanderae* (Curtis) Pearson. Hybrids between albinos of related species are often offered for sale under the above two designations.

***Paphiopedilum javanicum* var. *javanicum* forma *nymphenburgianum* (Röth & Gruß) Cribb**

in *The genus Paphiopedilum*, 2nd. edition: 371 (1998) (illustration on P. 366 as forma *album* [sic.])

This true albino has been known for quite some time. The plant and flower lack all red pigmentation. The sepals and petals are white, suffused with green over the basal half of their surface. They are ornamented with many, dark green longitudinal stripes. The pouch is uniformly coloured green. The staminode is yellowish green, the shield ornamented with a more or less distinct, dark green pattern.

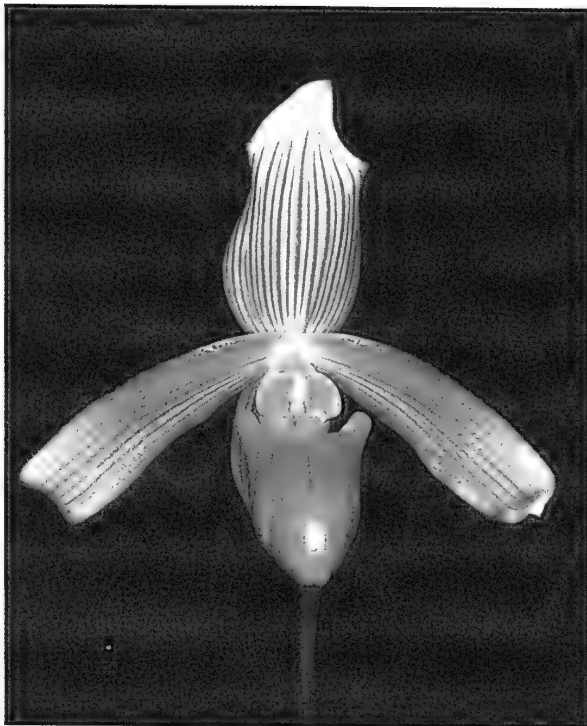


*Paphiopedilum curtisii* forma *sanderae*

***Paphiopedilum urbanianum* forma *alboviride* Braem**

in *Orchidées. Culture & protection*, no. 36: 35-36 (1998)

This albino is very similar in colour to *Paphiopedilum wardii* fma *alboviride*. It is known from a single clone only. The flowers are apple-green on a white background, with darker green striations in the dorsal sepal and the petals.



*Paphiopedilum javanicum* forma *nymphenburgianum*

## *Paphiopedilum* subgenus *Cochlopetalum*

### *Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum* var. *moquettianum* forma *flavoviride* Braem, forma nova

Diagnosis: *Differt a typo Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum* var. *moquettianum* J.J. Smith in characteribus sequentibus: flores sine pigmentum rubrum; flores cum sepalis et petalis (labellum inclusum) luteum.

Type: Java, Indonesia, collected 1997 (holo. SCHLE!).

The plant appeared in a private collection in Germany. It is devoid of all red pigmentation. The flower stalk is pure green. The dorsal sepal is yellow, nearly entirely suffused with green. Only the margin has no green overlay. The synsepal is similar in colour. The petals and the lip are pure yellow. The staminode is yellow, the shield suffused with green.

### *Paphiopedilum primulinum* M. W. Wood & P. Taylor

In my opinion, *Paphiopedilum primulinum* is an albino form. Unfortunately, M. W. Wood and P. J. Cribb have made an enormous mess of subgenus *Cochlopetalum* in respect to systematics and well as in respect to nomenclature. *P. primulinum* has all aspects of a true albino. It shows no red pigmentation. The flower is entirely yellow in its ground colour. The dorsal, the synsepal, and the staminodal shield are suffused with green.

**Note:** The author does by no means claim that the list of albinistic and pseudo-albinistic plants rendered here is complete. Information, including photographic material that may possibly complement this list will be welcomed.

**Acknowledgements:** Although the majority of the illustrations for this article have been taken by the author, some slides were from other sources. Two have been made available by an American grower who wishes to remain anonymous. The illustrations of *P. callosum* fma. *viridiflorum* and *P. superbiens* fma. *alboviride* are by courtesy of Dr. K. Tanaka (Japan). The slide of *P. hennisianum* fma. *christiansenii* was kindly made available by Mr. Größ (Bavaria). The slide of *P. mastersianum* originates from the Botanical Garden Linz (Austria). The slide of the albinistic

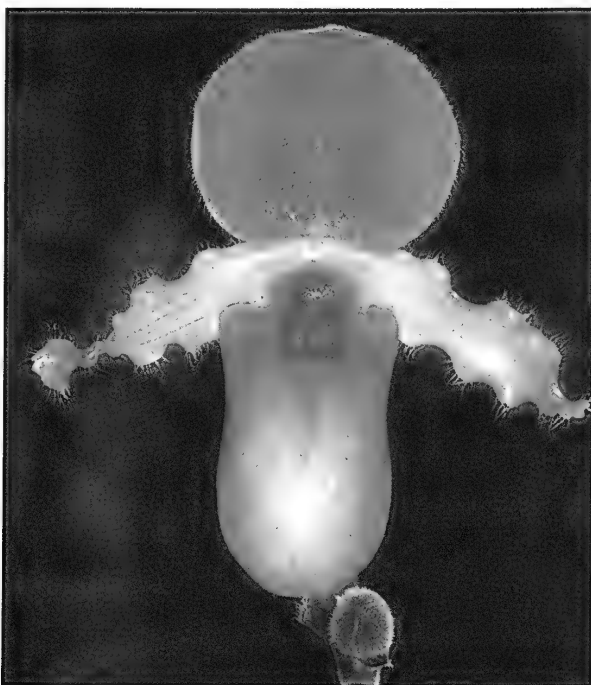


*Paphiopedilum glaucophyllum* var. *moquettianum* forma *flavoviride*

form of *P. philippinensis* is courtesy of Jim Cootes (The Philippines). The slides of *P. bellatulum* fma. *album*, *P. callosum* fma. *viridiflorum*, *P. lawrenceanum* fma. *hyeanum*, *P. curtisii* fma. *sanderæ* and *P. insigne* fma. *sanderæ* are of plants photographed by Mr. David P. Banks (Australia). ■

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*Paphiopedilum primulinum*



# Bulbophyllum Section *Lepidorhiza* - Big and Bold

By Jim Cootes

The majority of orchid growers are only familiar with a few of the larger flowered species from the genus *Bulbophyllum* – *Bulbophyllum lob-bii*, the common Australian species *Bulbophyllum baileyi*, and to a lesser extent *Bulbophyllum dearei*. These species are fairly common in Australian collections and are occasionally seen at orchid society meetings or shows. All are members of the section *Sestochilus* and are very attractive – particularly if a specimen-sized plant is exhibited.

The section *Lepidorhiza* was first described by Rudolf Schlechter, for a group of species that are found in New Guinea. Species of this section are also found in New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Sulawesi (formerly the Celebes), Borneo and the Philippines. The majority of the species are found in Sulawesi and the Philippines.

The characteristics separating this section from its near relatives, e.g. *Intervallatae*, are the more or less papillose (as if covered with small warts) roots; the long and slightly twisted lateral sepals; the prominent petals; flowers that do not

face downwards; the fleshy labellum which usually has 2 upright arms at the basal end; extended multi-flowered inflorescence and the dorsal sepal at least 2 cm long. Section *Intervallatae* is closely related but members of both sections are readily separable as the flowers of the majority of the species, in section *Intervallatae*, face downwards, the inflorescence is very thin and wiry, the petals are usually very small, and the habit of the raceme is totally different.

The type species for this section are *Bulbophyllum klabatense* Schltr. and *Bulb. amplebracteatum* Teijsm. & Binnend. To my knowledge neither of these two species are in cultivation.

The plants of this section are generally quite large with *Bulbophyllum carunculatum*, *Bulbophyllum oobulbum* and *Bulbophyllum echinolabium* reaching heights of over 35 cm. The remaining species are plants that are somewhat smaller (up to 25 cm high). The inflorescences are usually longer than the foliage and the flowers appear over a period of several weeks or months.

## A Selection of Species:

*Bulbophyllum carunculatum* Garay, et. al. 1995

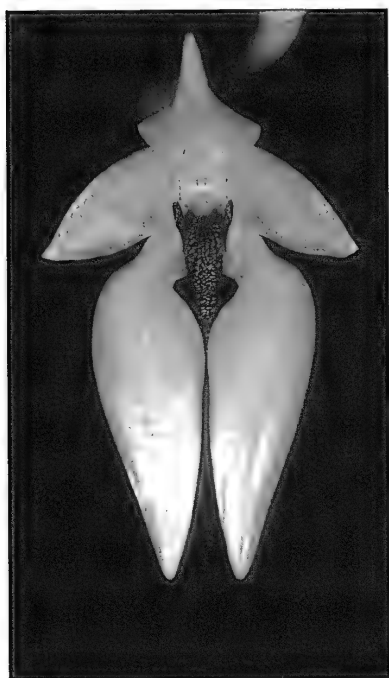
The specific name refers to the warty labellum. Flowers are bright yellow, shiny and the labellum is almost black. Inflorescence up to 45 cm long, purplish in colour for the basal two-thirds. Country of origin: Philippines, though recently plants have been flowered, in both Australia and the United States of America that have originated in Sulawesi (formerly the Celebes).

*Bulbophyllum cootesii* M.A. Clements 1999

The specific name honours the author of this article, the first person to flower the type specimen. Flowers are honey brown and the labellum is orange and white. Inflorescence short, not longer than the leaves. Country of origin: Philippines.

*Bulbophyllum echinolabium* J.J. Smith 1934

The specific name refers to the labellum, which resembles a hedgehog. Flowers are pink with dark red veining and the labellum is very dark red with the mid-



*Bulbophyllum carunculatum*



*Bulbophyllum cootesii*



*Bulbophyllum echinolabium*



*Bulbophyllum levanae*



*Bulbophyllum nasseri*



*Bulbophyllum nymphopolitanum*

lobe yellowish. Inflorescence is longer than the leaves. The largest flowers in the section belong to this species – the blooms are more than 33 cm tall (over 13 inches in the old measurements). Country of origin: Sulawesi.

***Bulbophyllum levanae* Ames 1915**

I do not know who was honoured in the naming of this species. Flowers are yellowish-green, shiny and the labellum is red. Inflorescence short, not longer than the leaves. Country of origin: Philippines.

***Bulbophyllum nasseri* Garay 1999**

The specific name honours Dr. Thomas Nasser, a nurseryman from South Carolina in the United States of America, who flowered the first specimens in cultivation. Flowers are reddish, sometimes striped with darker red, and some clones have yellow margins to the sepals and petals. Labellum is yellow. The inflorescence is about equal in length to the leaves, which are 25 cm long. Country of origin: Philippines.

***Bulbophyllum nymphopolitanum* Kränzlin 1916**

The specific name refers to the Botanical Gardens in Nymphenburg, Germany, where the first specimens flowered. Flowers are reddish-brown, shiny and the labellum is almost black. Inflorescence short, not longer than the leaves. Country of origin: Philippines.

***Bulbophyllum oobulbum* Schltr. 1914**

The specific name refers to the egg-shaped pseudobulbs. Flowers are green with reddish spots and blotches and the labellum is red. Inflorescence is longer than the leaves. Country of origin: New Guinea.

***Bulbophyllum pachyanthum* Schltr. 1906**

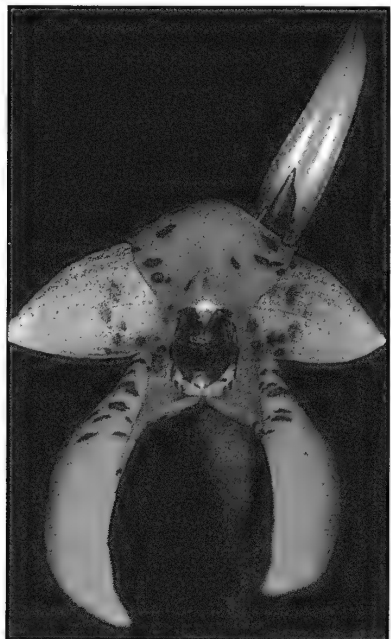
The specific name refers to the broad, or wide flowers. Flowers are yellowish and the labellum is red. Inflorescence is longer than the leaves. Countries of origin: New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

***Bulbophyllum sulawesii* Garay, et. al. 1996**

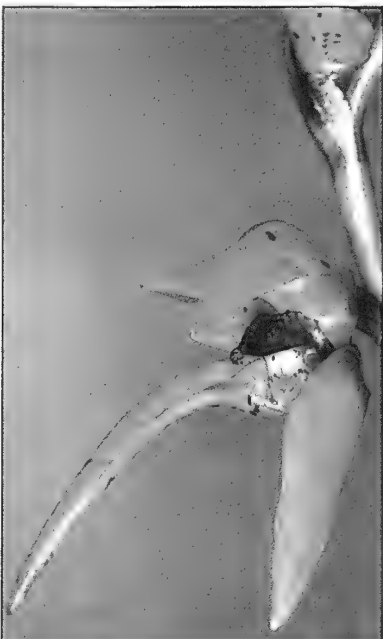
The specific name refers to the island of Sulawesi, formerly known as the Celebes. Flowers are olive-green and the labellum is the same colour. Inflorescence is longer than the leaves. Country of origin: Sulawesi.

***Bulbophyllum* sp. aff. *sulawesii***

This is a striking undescribed species, flowered by Bill Williams, within a batch of imported *B. echinolabium* plants. Country of origin: Sulawesi.



*Bulbophyllum oobulbum*



*Bulbophyllum pachyanthum*

## Cultivation

Members of this section are easy to grow and flower. Only *Bulbophyllum levanae* was a reluctant bloomer for me.

The species grow happily on a mount of tree fern fibre, piece of cork, in a pot of sphagnum moss – mixed with about 30% polystyrene foam chips – or a bark (65%) and pebbles (35%) combination. The most important aspect of their culture is to never allow them to dry out. They are all species of low elevations and in more temperate climates require a winter minimum temperature of 12 degrees Celsius but I am of the opinion that 15 degrees Celsius would be much better. The plants enjoy high humidity, 50% shade and constant air movement. Regular applications of both organic and inorganic fertilisers, at half of the manufacturer's recommendation i.e. if the instructions say 1 teaspoon per gallon use 1 teaspoon per 2 gallons, will have these plants growing and flowering to perfection.

Sadly, apart from *Bulbophyllum nymphopolitanum* (sold in Australia as *Bulbophyllum basisetum*) the species of section *Lepidorrhiza* are rare and found only in specialist collections. Attempts at self-pollination have proven to be a waste of time as these species are self-sterile. Any reader who has clones of these species should try and swap pollen with other growers so these wonderful orchids can be grown by a larger number of enthusiasts.

I am not particularly interested in hybrids but there is a wealth of unusual, to totally bizarre, species in the genus *Bulbophyllum* that could be used for hybridisation. The door to the possibilities available in *Bulbophyllum* has only, in the past few years, begun to be opened.

Who knows what interesting hybrids we may see in the future from this wonderful genus. Already there is the attractive hybrid, *B. Jersey* (*echinolabium* x *lobbii*). I feel certain that members from the Section *Lepidorrhiza* would add many interesting features to any attempted hybrid.

## Photographic acknowledgments

My sincere thanks are due to the following people for providing the author with photographs of the species discussed in this article.

### Species Grower Photographer

*B. carunculatum* David P. Banks  
David P. Banks  
*B. cootesii* Jim Cootes David Titmuss  
*B. echinolabium* Mike Harrison  
David P. Banks  
*B. levanae* Anton Seider (Austria)  
Anton Seider  
*B. nasserii* Anton Seider (Austria)  
Anton Seider



*Bulbophyllum sulawesii*

*B. nymphopolitanum* Jim Cootes  
David Titmuss  
*B. oobulbum* Ron Wheeldon  
David Titmuss  
*B. pachyanthum* Botanic Gardens,  
Canberra Mark Clements



*Bulbophyllum* (undescribed species)

*B. sulawesii* Bill Williams Gary  
Yong Gee  
*B. sp. aff. sulawesii* Bill Williams  
Bill Williams

Jim Cootes

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# Ira Butler Awards

by Roslyn Capell

## THE WINNER OF THE GOLD IRA BUTLER TROPHY - 2000

for The Champion Australian Native  
Orchid Hybrid of the Year is

*Dendrobium* Glitter 'The Star'

This splendid orchid was Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid at the Far North Coast ANOS Group show. It is a hybrid between *Dendrobium* Jesmond Glitter and *D. Zip*. It was a very floriferous plant with up to twelve beautifully presented flowers to an inflorescence. The Show Marshall described the flowers as having pink mottled edges on a cream background, with a darker mottled labelum to match the rest of the flower. The plant is owned by Kay and Norm Mitchell of Ballina and was bred by John Purvis. It comprises 47% *Dendrobium kingianum*, 22% *D. speciosum*, 19% *D. tetragonum*, and 12% *D. fleckeri*.

Of the 34 nominations this year, 9 were from ANOS groups, 1 from NOSSA, 18 from State or OSCOV Affiliated Societies, 5 from State Societies, and 1 from Ken Russell's Dungog Show. Nominated plants had also received a total of 9 quality awards during the year and three Awards of Distinction. The overwhelming majority of entries were dendrobiums, and there were only two terrestrials.

The following ten "runners up" will receive Silver Ira Butler Trophies:

*Dendrobium* (Aussie Victory x Warrior) – Lloyd Perryman

*Dendrobium* (Tie-Dye x Hilda Poxon) – Norm & Kay Mitchell

*Dendrobium* Avril's Gold 'Pure Gold' – David Butler

*Dendrobium* Avril's Gold 'Ray' – Henk van den Berg

*Dendrobium* Elegant Heart 'Corella' – Bruce Mules

*Dendrobium* Essie Banks 'Showers of Gold' – Mrs Nessie Follett

*Dendrobium* Kayla – Phil Barrett

*Dendrobium* Tawhai 'Beattie' – B. & B. Khann

*Dendrobium* Tie-Dye 'Genesis' – Down Under Native Orchids

*Dendrobium* Warringah 'Candy' – Henk van den Berg



*Dendrobium* Glitter 'The Star' (photo N. Mitchell)

## THE WINNER OF THE BILL MURDOCH TROPHY - 2000

for The Champion Australian Native  
Orchid Species of the Year is

*Caladenia filamentosa*

This exceptional entry was grown by Les Nesbitt, and was Champion Australian Native Orchid Species at the NOSSA Spring Show. The nomination form discloses that the 175mm pot contained 25 stems of fully open flowers of superior form and colour with all plants in excellent condition.

This year the Committee awarded its first Bill Murdoch Certificate of Special Recognition. The recipient was a fine plant of *Dendrobium speciosum* subsp. *curvicaule* owned by B.H. Burnham. It was Champion Australian Native Orchid at the Alstonville Orchid Society Spring Show, aptly described on its nomination form as being a beautiful display of well-shaped flowers on a long inflorescence.

There were 23 nominations this year, of which 7 were known to be line bred, and nominated plants had also received a total

# for 2000



*Dendrobium Glitter 'The Star'* (photo N. Mitchell)

of 5 quality awards during the year. Nine nominations were from ANOS groups, 1 from NOSSA, 3 from State Societies, and 10 from State or OSCOV affiliated societies. There was a fair range of genera represented, although again more dendrobiums than any other genus.

## THE IRA BUTLER TROPHY COMMITTEE

The Ira Butler Trophy Committee consists of eight persons: the Chairman – a senior judge elected by the Committee (currently Murray Corrigan), three judges nominated by ANOS (presently Michael Harrison, Jim Lykos & Bruce Murray), three judges nominated by the Orchid Society of New South Wales (presently David Banks, John Carter & Gordon Hansen), and an Honorary Secretary.

## THE IRA BUTLER TROPHY JUDGING

Most orchid society members have some idea of how orchid judges carry out their task. They have seen them judging the plants benched at their own club's monthly meetings and annual shows and sometimes have even witnessed the judging at the larger regional shows which can require several panels of judges to perform the task at hand.

However the Ira Butler Judging is something of a mystery to most growers, and the Committee considered it appropriate to provide some information about how the judging takes place.

The very nature of the Ira Butler Trophy Competition requires that the entries are, by necessity, judged on the slides and floral details submitted with the nominations. This is so that all plants satisfying the eligibility criteria at any time during the relevant year, and from any part of Australia, can be considered.

It has been said that the Ira Butler judging amounts to a photographic competition. While it is indeed a competition determined by an assessment made upon what is revealed on the slides' it is a determination based upon the quality of what is revealed, and not the quality of the slides. An inferior orchid photographed expertly remains an inferior orchid.

The six judges on the Ira Butler Committee – three nominated by ANOS and three nominated by the Orchid Society of New South Wales – must be senior qualified judges of the respective Societies. The judges are well aware of the extra challenge this system presents and take great care to assess each entry on its merits and according to the relevant judging standards and guidelines. However it goes without saying that poor photography does not assist the plant. Growers and show marshals are urged to bear this in mind when arranging for the plants to be photographed for the competition. It is also

asked that, wherever possible, plants be photographed without embellishments or identifying labels.

Nominations are required to be accompanied by three slides: one showing the whole plant, one showing the front view of a flower, and one inflorescence showing some flowers in profile, to enable the judges to see and assess all relevant features of the plant.

The only information about the plant that is available to the judges while they are viewing the slides and carrying out the judging process is a numbered list of the nominations stating the name of each plant. They do not know the name of the owner or the show or even the state from which the entry was received. The three slides of all of the entries are shown to the judges, and after seeing all slides once the panel views them again and begins the critical evaluation process which ultimately results in a winner in each category. They also may, at any time, call on the Honorary Secretary to read measurements and other floral details from the nomination form.

It is only after the judging has been completed and the winners determined that the judges learn the identity of the owners of the winning plants.

Hopefully these few words have been of some assistance to those who are interested in how the Ira Butler Trophy judging is carried out. Congratulations to all participants in the 2000 awards, and good growing in 2001.

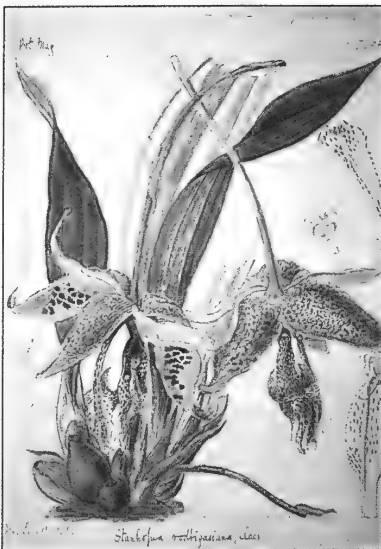


*Caladenia filamentosa* (photo R. Biddell)

# A New Variety of *Embreea rodigasiana*

By Rudolf Jenny

Between May and July 1898, Alfred Cogniaux described *Stanhopea rodigasiana* in *Chronique Orchidéenne*, the companion of his famous *Dictionnaire Iconographique des Orchidées*. Two years earlier, Cogniaux had received some photographs and notes of a new *Stanhopea* collected 1896 in Antioquia, Colombia, from M. Madoux in Auderghem, Belgium. Later on, Cogniaux received the same material direct by Florent Claes, who collected the species and introduced it into cultivation. Based on that material, Cogniaux published his description in *Chronique Orchidéenne* and, following Claes' suggestion, he dedicated the new species Emile Rodigas, director of the famous horticultural school in Ghent, Belgium and co-editor of Linden's famous *Lindenia*. The publication in *Chronique Orchidéenne* is dated from May 1898, but Cogniaux wrote about a plant awarded on June 28th of the same year by the Royal Horticultural Society in London and also about an illustration published in the issue of 9th July in *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Obviously the publication date of the particular part of the *Chronique Orchidéenne* was later than May; otherwise it wouldn't be possible for Cogniaux to know that a plant was awarded by the RHS end of June. Obviously the first note of the plant was given in *Gardeners' Chronicle* in the min-



*Embreea rodigasiana* (as *Stanhopea rodigasiana*) from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* (1900) (With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's stationery office and the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew)

utes of the meeting of the Orchid Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society and was published early in July 1898. The description was based on a plant originally collected by Claes, cultivated in the collection of Trevor Lawrence at Burford Lodge, and awarded with an FCC

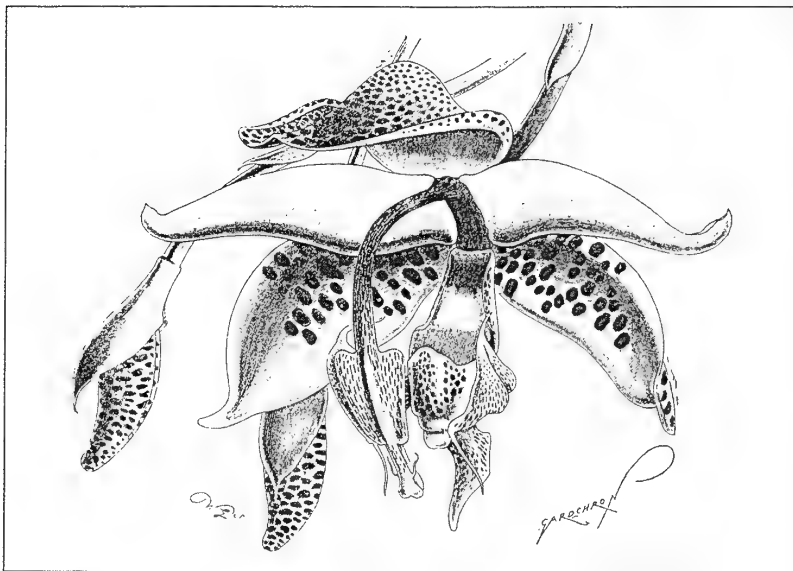
by the RHS in the meeting of the 28th June 1898. Only one week later, in the issue of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 9th July a first illustration of *Stanhopea rodigasiana* was published, together with a short note. Both publications in *Gardeners' Chronicle* are without indication of the author. In *Index Kewensis* both citations, *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Chronique Orchidéenne* are listed as first descriptions and Cogniaux is mentioned as author. If we accept Cogniaux as author of the species, then the publication in *Chronique Orchidéenne* would be the valid one because it was certainly not Cogniaux who wrote the minutes about the RHS meeting in *Gardeners' Chronicle*. For the time being, the basionym should be cited as *Stanhopea rodigasiana* Claes ex Cogniaux, the valid first publication is therefore *Chronique Orchidéenne* 1898.

Trevor Lawrence's awarded plant was later used by the artist Matilda Smith for a drawing, published 1900 by Rolfe in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*. In Rolfe's text we find his statement: "...All (*Stanhopeas*) are remarkable for great complexity in the structure of their flowers, and the present one is no exception, though in several respects it is so anomalous in character that it cannot be compared with any others, and may almost be said to constitute a distinct section of the genus."

Until about 1980 the species was extremely seldom seen in cultivation and all collected plants have come from the Choco or Antioquia in Colombia. After 1980 the species was collected in other areas in Colombia and also in Ecuador.

In 1980, Calaway Dodson separated *Stanhopea rodigasiana* from *Stanhopea*, and created the genus *Embreea* for the species in the journal *Phytologia*. In fact, he just followed the opinion expressed by Rolfe in 1900. There is no doubt that *Embreea rodigasiana* should be kept as a distinct genus from *Stanhopea*, not only based on the very distinct floral morphology, but also because the plant itself is very different from all "true" *stanhopeas*.

Some years ago, I received pickled flowers and slides from several clones of *Embreea rodigasiana* from the famous collection of the Herrenhaeuser Garden in Hannover, Germany. One of those clones was quite different in morphology and I think the differences are clear enough to describe it as a variety of *Embreea rodigasiana*. Mr. Doerlitz, the responsible gar-



*Embreea rodigasiana* (as *Stanhopea rodigasiana*) from *Gardeners' Chronicle* (1898)



	<i>Embreea rodigasiana</i>	<i>Embreea rodigasiana</i> var. <i>herrenhusana</i> G-199 Herb.Jenny Hubein 4/78 Type 1
Column foot	25 mm long	10 mm long
Hypochile	elongated rectangular	elongated ovate
Hypochile outer edge	with two rectangular wings on both sides of hypochile base	with two rounded wings on both sides of hypochile base, bent inside below hypochile
Hypochile-opening	elongated rectangular	short, rectangular
Bridge (Hypochile-Mesochile)	closed, only on the surface with a triangular deepening	narrow but deeply separated with triangular opening in front
Median-callus on mesochile	extremely elongated triangular 10 mm x 3 mm ending in one bristle	triangular 15 x 6 mm divided in three bristles

dener of the Orchid collection in Herrenhausen is not only a gardener with green thumbs, but also a very good observer of the plants in the orchid greenhouses, when he put the flowers in alcohol, he realized immediately the different morphology of the lip. Unfortunately we have seen only one plant with this kind of lip and for the time being we have no indication whether there are more plants with the same morphology somewhere in cultivation. The plant at Herrenhausen was collected in Colombia, by Guenter Hubein, in 1978. We know that Hubein took back more than one plant and sold them to other collectors in Germany, there may be a very good chance to find more specimens belonging to the new variety.

***Embreea rodigasiana* (Claes ex Cogniaux) Dodson**

*Phytologia* 46:389.1980

**Type:**

Colombia, Antioquia, CLAES s.n. BR!, Isotype K!

**Other material:**

Colombia, El Valle, La Elsa, km 65 old road Cali – Buenaventura, 800 m, 22.6.1965, Dodson & Hills 3141a (SEL!)

Ecuador, Zamora-Chinchi, region of Gualaquiza, Embree s.n. (SEL!)

Colombia, Choco, col. Zeller, ex cult. R. Jenny G-85, 12.7.1983 (Herb.Jenny)

Colombia, Choco, ex Popow, ex cult. R. Jenny G-199, 1.7.1991 (Herb.Jenny)

Colombia, sin.loc., col. Hubein, ex cult. Herrenhaeuser Gaerten Hub.4/76Typ.2 (Herb.Jenny)

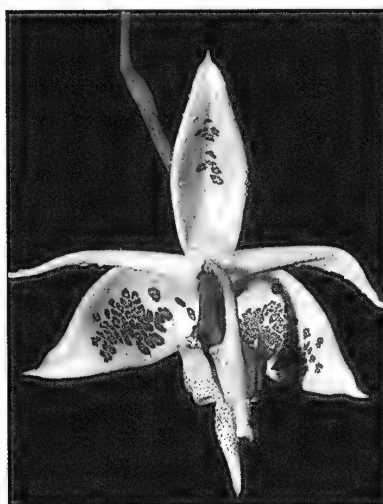
Colombia, Choco, ex cult. Kerspe 91/09, 22.10.1986 (Herb.Jenny)

**Basionym:**

*Stanhopea rodigasiana* Claes ex Cogniaux, *Chronique Orchid enne* 1898:134

**Description:**

**Plant** epiphytic with creeping rhizome and clustered growths. Pseudobulbs rectangular to ovoid, grey-green, quadrate in cross-section 3.5 – 4 cm high and 3 – 3.5



Flower of *Embreea rodigasiana* (Slide R.Jenny)

cm wide, always unifoliate. Leaves grey-green, petiolate, broadly lanceolate, plicate and acute, 20 – 35 cm long and 12 – 15 cm wide, petiole round, 15 – 18 cm long. **Inflorescence** directed downwards from the base of the bulb, up to 25 cm long and always with a single flower. Entire inflorescence covered by large, spread out broadly triangular and acute bracts. **Ovary** to 10 cm long and 0.4 – 0.6 cm in diameter, very finely black pilose. **Flowers** 12 – 14 cm large, sepals and petals creme to light yellow, with dark red and large spots on the inside of the sepals. Lip golden creme to light yellow, covered with fine dark red spots. Column is cream to light yellow, with red spots. **Dorsal sepal** lanceolate, concave, acute, 8 – 8.5 cm long and 3.5 – 3.8 cm wide at the broadest part. **Lateral sepals** lightly asymmetric, broadly lanceolate, acute, 8.5 – 9 cm long and 3.5 – 4 cm wide at the broadest part in the basic third, spread sideways, connate at the base for 2 cm. **Petals** long-triangular, acute, undulate, 8 – 8.5 cm long and 1.8 – 2 cm wide at the base. **Lip** 8 – 8.5 cm long in all and 1.5 cm (hypochile) wide, hypochile only a bit wider than epichile, attached to a long and narrow column foot, flat at base, with round bottom in front, not dented in the

middle, opening long-rectangular, bridge long, narrow and ending in a long, sharp bristle, outer edge at hypochile sharply triangular at base and not bent. Transition to mesochile smooth. Horns broad and flat in cross-section at the base, ending in front in very long, sharp bristles and towards base in an elongated tooth. Epichile thick and elongated triangular with a distinct hump near the base. **Column** slender and curved at base, in the front half straight and broadly, triangular winged, at the apex ending both sides of the anther in two triangular, somewhat protruding small horns, 7.5 – 8 cm long and 1.5 – 1.7 cm wide at the broadest part on both sides of the pollinarium with a long bristle (0.6 cm). **Pollinia** 2, narrow, club-shaped on narrow stipes and ovate, one-sidedly extended viscidium, pollinia 0.2 cm long, entire pollinarium 0.5 cm long.

**Fragrance:**

As main components we have 1.8-cineole (55 – 58.7 %), and tetradecanal (26.8 – 28.3). Tetradecanal is a very seldom seen compound in the fragrance of *Stanhopea*, the only other species known with Tetradecanal is *Stanhopea warscewicziana* from Costa Rica and Panama. As minor components we find beta-pinene (1 %), alpha-pinene (4.1 – 9.2), myrcene (1.4 – 1.7 %) and 1.8-cineole (5.8 – 6.9 %) (Whitten & Williams, 1992).

**Pollinator:**

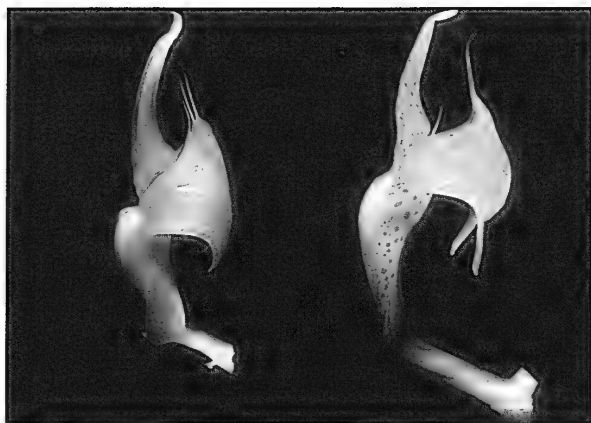
Unknown

**Distribution:**

Known from western Colombia, regions of El Valle, Choco and Antioquia and southern Ecuador, at Zamora-Chinchi, on both sides of the Andes in altitudes between 500 and 1000 m. Both populations seem to be identical, in spite



Flower of *Embreea rodigasiana* (Slide R.Jenny)



Lips of *Embreea rodigasiana* (right) and *Embreea rodigasiana* var. *herrenhusana* (left) (Slides R.Jenny)

of the fact that there is a distance of about 800 km between them.

***Embreea rodigasiana* var. *herrenhusana* Jenny var. nov.**

Ab *Embreea rodigasiana* var. *rodigasiana* differt pede columnae multo brevior, hypochilio ovali (non rectangulari), callo medio tridentato (non unidentato).

**Type:**

Colombia, Choco, col. HUBEIN, ex cult. Herrenhaeuser Garden Hub.4/76 Typ.1 (holotype G (Geneva), isotype Herb. Jenny)

**Description:**

**Plant** epiphytic with creeping rhizome and clustered growths. Pseudobulbs rectangular to ovoid, grey-green, quadrate in cross-section 3.5 – 4 cm high and 3 – 3.5 cm wide, always unifoliate. Leaves grey-green, petiolate, broadly lanceolate, plicate and acute, 20 – 35 cm long and 12 – 15 cm wide, petiole round, 15 – 18 cm long. **Inflorescence** directed downwards from the base of the bulb, up to 25 cm long and

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sharp bristles, outer edge at hypochile sharply triangular at base and not bent. The transition to mesochile is smooth. Horns broad and flat in cross-section at the base, ending in front in very long, sharp bristles and towards base in an elongated tooth. Epichile thick and elongated triangular with a distinct hump near the base. **Column** slender and curved at base, in the front half straight and broadly, triangular winged, at the apex ending both sides of the anther in two triangular, somewhat protruding small horns, 7.5 – 8 cm long and 1.5 – 1.7 cm wide at the broadest part on both sides of the pollinarium with a long bristle (0.6 cm). **Pollinia** 2, narrow, club-shaped on narrow stipes and ovate, one-sidedly extended viscidium, pollinia 0.2 cm long, entire pollinarium 0.5 cm long.

**Distribution:**

The plant described was collected in the Choco in Colombia.

**Literature:**

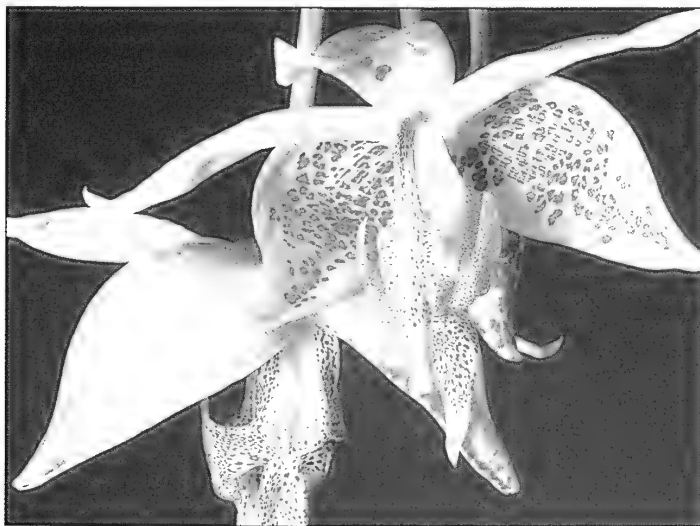
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Allmendingen, Switzerland.

e-mail: [RJenny@compuserve.com](mailto:RJenny@compuserve.com)



Flower of *Embreea rodigasiana* var. *herrenhusana* (Slide G.Preissel)

# Oerstedella Lumita

By Robert Friend

Seldom do we see an orchid flowering on every growth and yet, right under our noses as it were, here is such an orchid – *Oerstedella Lumita*. Even better, it was produced by an Australian, Mike Symmons of Pacific Orchids at Ormeau in Southeast Queensland, who has grown and hybridised *Epidendrums* and *Encyclias* for many years.

Mike says the reedstem epidendrums, particularly when crossed with cattleyas, make wonderful landscaping plants – colourful quite large flowers and stocky growths, perfect for rockeries and garden beds. He crossed the small-growing pink flowered *Oerstedella centradenia* with the tall *O. verrucosa*, which bears big panicles of white flowers in July. Botanists have separated the oerstedellas from the closely related genus *Epidendrum*.

The seedlings grew well and started flowering on their first growths at about 10cm in height. Some produced dark pinky-purple blooms, others pale lilac shades. Seeking a few plants to 'orchid-escape' our new courtyard, I chose a healthy seven-growth seedling from Mike's bench, noting that the seedling growth had flowered when it was 8cm high. I planted it in a raised courtyard bed where it receives an hour of full sunlight every winter morning. After a month I noticed inflorescences starting from the apex of the two tallest stems, each 40cm long. As these progressed the other four unflowered stems followed suit. My plant has delightful pink-lilac flowers 1.5cm across and 2cm vertically. Each panicle, for the hybrid has taken after its larger parent in its paniculate flowering habit, is carrying 15 or so blooms. The first flowers opened in mid June. What a bonus to brighten up the dark days of winter. The Registration Authority at the Royal Horticultural Society does not recognise that genus as separate from *Epidendrum* for registration purposes. Thus it appears in the List as *Epidendrum Lumita*.

The oerstedellas are epiphytes in nature. They have amazingly thick roots, rough stems covered in small black "warts" and thin but tough leaves. They used to grow and flower well for me in 70% shade although *O. verrucosa* grew well in almost full sun in a rockery. Its stems grew to four metres, much better in the garden than in the orchid house. Some species may take two seasons to grow their canes fully but *O. Lumita* looks as if it will complete its growth in one.

Here is a charming hybrid with instant appeal. It wins the floriferous stakes hands

down in my experience. Like most oerstedellas, this one is prodigal with new growths and will increase in size exponentially, giving you lots of flowers each year. It looks to be a compact grower but you

know if it does get too big for your bench it will look beautiful in your garden. ■

Robert Friend  
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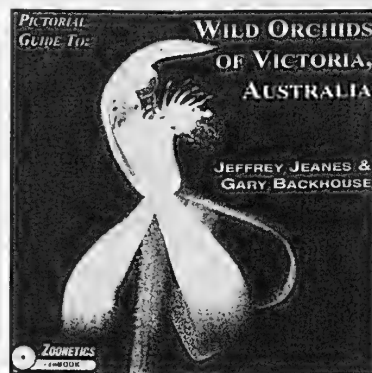
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### Pictorial Guide to the Wild Orchids of Victoria by Jeffrey Jeanes and Gary Backhouse.

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This is an Electronic Reference Book, in CD-ROM format, covering all of the almost 330 species, subspecies and varieties of wild orchids occurring in Victoria. Flowers, whole plants, leaves, variations and many naturally-occurring hybrids are presented in 1300 superb photographs. The guide incorporates the latest taxonomic changes, and features many yet to be named species. Information is presented in an easy to use format, with genera and species arranged so that closely related or similar orchids are grouped together for ease of identification. Each genus has a brief introduction, including distribution, number of species and information on natural history. Species information includes scientific and common names, a brief description highlighting key identification features, distribution, habitat and flowering time. Photographs are captioned



with orchid name and locality. The guide includes a glossary, bibliography section, checklist of Victoria's orchids, summary of recent taxonomic changes and index. The CD comes complete with operating software for both PC and Mac computers, and can be run using 'Windows 95' or later versions. I found this CD very easy to use, and there are a number of "hot links" to take you to various parts of the text. Most books only show one example of a species or hybrid, yet here we see numerous variations within the taxa, including albino and peloric forms. It is an essential reference for those interested in Australian orchids, particularly the terrestrials, and of broad interest to lovers of species orchids.

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# NEW ORCHID HYBRIDS

## MAY/JUNE/JULY 2000 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>ANGRAECUM</b>		
Diane's Darling	<i>Angcm. sesquipedale</i> x <i>Angcm. Alabaster</i>	(O/U = Originator unknown)
<b>ANGULOCASTE</b>		
Rosings	<i>Angcst. Paul Gripp</i> x <i>Lyc. Koolena</i>	D. Yarwood(O/U)
<b>ASCOCENDA</b>		
Ana Morfa	<i>V. Hinton's Delight</i> x <i>Asctm. curvifolium</i>	Santa Barbara
Rainbow Spots	<i>V. Ratirana Beauty</i> x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	G. Morfa
Wapme	<i>Ascda. Wanpen</i> x <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i>	S. & D. Garrett (Suphachadiwong)
<b>BEALLARA</b>		
Fire Glacier	<i>Blira. Tahoma Glacier</i> x <i>Oda. Aviemore</i>	W.A. Baker
Orange Lady	<i>Blira. Peggy Ruth Carpenter</i> x <i>Odm. bictoniense</i>	W.A. Baker
Peggy's Fire	<i>Blira. Peggy Ruth Carpenter</i> x <i>Oda. Diego Fire</i>	W.A. Baker
<b>BRASSOCATTLEYA</b>		
Samba Majesty	<i>C. trianaei</i> x <i>Bc. Breaker's Reach</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Pink Dream	<i>C. loddigesii</i> x <i>Bc. Pink Sensation</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Rose	<i>Bc. Breaker's Reach</i> x <i>Bc. Pastoral</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Sensation	<i>Bc. Pink Sensation</i> x <i>Bc. Turandot</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Twirl	<i>C. warneri</i> x <i>Bc. Rolling Thunder</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Wax Doll	<i>C. granulosa</i> x <i>Bc. Pastoral</i>	R. Agnes
<b>BRASSOLAELOCATTLEYA</b>		
Aniel Carnier	<i>Lc. João Antonio Nicoli</i> x <i>Blc. Floralia's Storm</i>	R. Giorchino(A. Carnier)
Annie Belle	<i>Blc. Spring Dawn</i> x <i>Blc. Beauford Fisher</i>	Kruti-Smith
Brassy Gold	<i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> x <i>Blc. Love Sound</i>	R.B. Cole(Long Life[USA])
Charles Thornton	<i>Blc. Florence Eberly</i> x <i>Blc. Goldenzelle</i>	Kruti-Smith
Chian-Tzy Empersong	<i>C. Hawaiian Wedding Song</i> x <i>Blc. Chian-Tzy Emperor</i>	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Sakuraking	<i>Bc. Sakuragari</i> x <i>Blc. Chian-Tzy Emperor</i>	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Walkelass	<i>Bc. Chian-Tzy Lass</i> x <i>C. walkeriana</i>	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Walkemichaels	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>Blc. Don De Michaels</i>	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Don Pepe	<i>Blc. Erin Kobayashi</i> x <i>B. nodosa</i>	J. González
Dorothy Pavlis	<i>Bc. Mini Purple</i> x <i>B. Maria del Carmen</i>	J. Robson
Erin Joy	<i>Blc. Rima Murray</i> x <i>Blc. Black Mesa</i>	Don Massey
Guamniau City.	<i>Blc. Molbeth</i> x <i>Blc. Chen's Ruby</i>	Wang Ming-Huei
Hina Malan	<i>Blc. Maiworth</i> x <i>Blc. Andy Yamamoto</i>	Y. Hara
Juanita Coleman	<i>Bc. Madame Dubarry</i> x <i>B. cucullata</i>	A. Bleck
Kathy's Treasure	<i>Blc. Waianae Treasure</i> x <i>Blc. Kathy O'Malley</i>	A. Klehm
Kesthin's First Fancy	<i>Blc. Hawaiian Fancy</i> x <i>Blc. Mount Sylvan</i>	K. & E. Morrison (D. & B. Littman)
Mary Ellen Walters	<i>Lc. Adelaide Waltman</i> x <i>Blc. Peralta Gold</i>	Rex Foster Orchids
Mickey's Fleckles	<i>Blc. Empress Worsley</i> x <i>B. Richard Mueller</i>	Mickieys
Notable Identity	<i>Blc. Rima Murray</i> x <i>Bc. Ticked Pink</i>	Don Massey
Redland Rainbow	<i>Lc. Color Guard</i> x <i>Blc. Momiani Rainbow</i>	R.F. Orchids(O/U)
Ruben's Fortune	<i>Blc. Ruben's Verde</i> x <i>Blc. Fortune</i>	K. & E. Morrison(O/U)
Salvador	<i>Bc. Cumberland Beauty</i> x <i>Blc. Pokai Tangerine</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Breeze	<i>Bc. Rolling Thunder</i> x <i>L. purpurata</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Debutante	<i>Blc. Canyon View</i> x <i>Bc. Pink Debutante</i>	R. Agnes

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>BRASSOLAELOCATTLEYA (continued)</b>		
Samba Fire	<i>Blc. Oconee</i> x <i>Blc. Luz Del Fuego</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Fortune	<i>C. Chocolate Cardoso</i> x <i>Blc. Fortune</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Lemon Drop	<i>Bc. Roberto Cardoso</i> x <i>Blc. Haw Yuan Moon</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Magic	<i>Blc. Plum Pretty</i> x <i>Lc. Susan Holguin</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Mentor	<i>Blc. Ranger Six</i> x <i>Lc. Rolf Altenburg</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Parfait	<i>Lc. Mildred Rives</i> x <i>Bc. Orglade's Pink Paws</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Pastor	<i>L. gouldiana</i> x <i>Bc. Pastoral</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Purple Glory	<i>Bc. Magnificent Obsession</i> x <i>Lc. Kurita Kinte</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Rainstorm	<i>Blc. Donald Reins</i> x <i>Bc. Rolling Thunder</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Saga	<i>Blc. Saga</i> x <i>Lc. S. J. Bracey</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Sapphire	<i>Blc. Goldenzelle</i> x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Thunder	<i>Lc. Hemo Prada</i> x <i>Bc. Rolling Thunder</i>	R. Agnes
Siam Golden Destiny	<i>Blc. Siam Gold</i> x <i>Blc. Destiny</i>	P. Viroonchan(H.K. Lau)
South Hill	<i>Blc. South Ghyll</i> x <i>Lc. Ovation</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Sung Ya Fortune	<i>Blc. Ports of Paradise</i> x <i>Blc. Green Bay</i>	Ching Ann(Sung Ya Orch.)
Sung Ya Green	<i>Blc. Ports of Paradise</i> x <i>Blc. Meadow Morn</i>	Ching Ann(Sung Ya Orch.)
Waltair Gem	<i>Blc. Mary Ellen Walters</i> x <i>C. White Gem</i>	Rex Foster Orchids
<b>BROWNARA</b>		
Duck Key	<i>Ctra. Keith Roth</i> x <i>Dicm. bicomutum</i>	A. Klehm
<b>CATTLEYA</b>		
Chian-Tzy Loddisong	<i>C. Hawaiian Wedding Song</i> x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Dave Blue	<i>C. David Bishop</i> x <i>C. Obrieniana</i>	G. Gorringe
Millennium Princess	<i>C. Lynn Spencer</i> x <i>C. Hatsuyuki</i>	Don Massey
Samba Bells	<i>C. Dupreana</i> x <i>C. Tiffin Bells</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Pixie Star	<i>C. Dupreana</i> x <i>C. acelandiae</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Sister	<i>C. Irmã Dulce</i> x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	R. Agnes
Samba Snowflake	<i>C. Bangkok Beauty</i> x <i>C. trianaei</i>	R. Agnes
Woodend	<i>C. loddigesii</i> x <i>C. Interglossa</i>	K. & E. Morrison(O/U)
<b>CATTLEYTONIA</b>		
Fancy That	<i>Ctra. Why Not</i> x <i>C. New Era</i>	Rex Foster Orchids
Pequeña de Ensueño	<i>C. Pink Elephants</i> x <i>Ctra. Maui Maid</i>	R. Sobrino
<b>*CHAUBARDIANTHES (Chbth.)</b>		
Jean Gaimot	<i>Cnth. guianensis</i> † x <i>Chbl. tigrina</i> †	P. Bertaux
<b>CHRISTIEARA</b>		
Dodie Briskley	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	R. F. Orchids
Nadeswari Desha	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda. Children World</i>	How Wai Lai
<b>COLMANARA</b>		
Wild Wine	<i>Mtdm. Wildwood</i> x <i>Odm. Somelle</i>	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
<b>CYMBIDIUM</b>		
Apricot Green	<i>Cym. Eastern Fanfare</i> x <i>Cym. Piñata</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Arcadia Beauty	<i>Cym. Atlantic Sun</i> x <i>Cym. Carngal</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Arcadia Fantasy	<i>Cym. Tongarri</i> x <i>Cym. Via Tranquilla</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Arcadia Flower	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Terama</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Arcadia Jubilation	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquilla</i> x <i>Cym. Arcadian Sunrise</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Aussie's Prime	<i>Cym. Wallamurra</i> x <i>Cym. Hot Prime</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Bebe	<i>Cym. Fancy Free</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Giant</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Blaze Song	<i>Cym. Rincón Lady</i> x <i>Cym. Via Costa</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Bloodstone	<i>Cym. Claude Pepper</i> x <i>Cym. Street Hawk</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Bold Angel	<i>Cym. So Bold</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Angel</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Crystal Starlight	<i>Cym. Carol Cox</i> x <i>Cym. Solana Beach</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)
Early Sunset	<i>Cym. Cape Banks</i> x <i>Cym. Memoria Harold Willetts</i>	Bailey's Orchids
Flower Figure	<i>Cym. Lois Kelly</i> x <i>Cym. Great Flower</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S. U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>EPILAELIA</b> Emily Ruth	<i>L. purpurata</i> x <i>Epi. hanburii</i>	D. Bedford
<b>GALEANDRA</b> Clownalley Center Ring Clownalley Straightup	<i>Gal. Beth Stubbings</i> x <i>Gal. Gary Chanson</i> <i>Gal. Sandy Stubbings</i> x <i>Gal. dives</i>	J. Stubbings J. Stubbings
<b>GOODALEARA</b> Swamp Point	<i>Bak. Swamp Boy</i> x <i>Oda. Point Perry</i>	Everglades
<b>HAMELWELLSARA</b> Kiwi Red	<i>Hmwsa. Margaret</i> x <i>Z. River Murray</i>	R. Tucker
<b>HOWEARA</b> Orchidom Magician	<i>Hwra. Mini-Primi</i> x <i>Rdcm. Just Cute</i>	W. Savage
<b>IACOVIELLOARA</b> Mandarin Blossom	<i>Iwan. Appleblossom</i> x <i>Epi. radicans</i>	Rex Foster Orchids
<b>KAGAWARA</b> Anamah Tan FemtnEnet Long-March's Trace	<i>Ren. Kalsom</i> x <i>Ascda. Yip Sum Wah</i> <i>Ren. Kalsom</i> x <i>Ascda. Children World</i> <i>Ren. philippinensis</i> x <i>Ascda. Nicky Ng</i>	How Wai Ron How Wai Lai Andrew Peh
<b>KIRCHARA</b> Bill Everett Miva Fantasia	<i>Slc. Hazel Boyd</i> x <i>Epi. tampense</i> <i>Epc. Frances Dyer</i> x <i>Slc. Cherokee Fire</i>	J.C. Williams Michel Vacherot
<b>LAELIOCATONIA</b> Party Time Sister Toby	<i>Ctna. Capri</i> x <i>Lc. Mari's Song</i> <i>Lc. Kokohead Beauty</i> x <i>Ctna. Keith Roth</i>	R.B. Cole(Long Life[USA]) R. & M. Gerber (Kawamoto O.N.)
<b>LAELIOCATILEYA</b> Abraham Kasinski Burgundy Delight Chian-Tzy Ireneheath Chian-Tzy Lovedipper Chian-Tzy Ostelove Chian-Tzy Sakuravies Chocotone Gold Colin McCully Doctor Anton DeFede Hiroshima Melody Hortensia Buxó Memoria Michele Kaufman Olive Chadwick Pryde Street Samba Heritage Samba Splash	<i>C. trianaei</i> x <i>Lc. Lisa Ann</i> <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i> x <i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> <i>Lc. Irene Finney</i> x <i>C. Heathii</i> <i>Lc. Puppy Love</i> x <i>C. Little Dipper</i> <i>L. ostermayeri</i> x <i>Lc. Angel Love</i> <i>Lc. Mildred Rives</i> x <i>Lc. Sakuragari</i> <i>L. briegeri</i> x <i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> <i>Lc. Irene Finney</i> x <i>C. Little Dipper</i> <i>L. anceps</i> x <i>C. Blue Bonnet</i> <i>C. Sea Breeze</i> x <i>Lc. Cornelia</i> <i>Lc. Roy Finley</i> x <i>C. Dubiosa</i> <i>L. liliputana</i> x <i>C. Dubiosa</i> <i>Lc. Lily Pons</i> x <i>C. Ardmore</i> <i>Lc. Anna Ingham</i> x <i>Lc. Semaphore</i> <i>L. gouldiana</i> x <i>Lc. Ovalion</i> <i>Lc. Color Guard</i> x <i>Lc. Canhamiana</i>	C.T. Pesquisas Biol. S. Hall(Aranbeem) Chian-Tzy Orch. Chian-Tzy Orch. Chian-Tzy Orch. Chian-Tzy Orch. C.T. Pesquisas Biol. Orchidworks(H & R) T.W. Moore Sagami J. González I. Linden(Marsh Orchids) A. Chadwick(O/U) K. & E. Morrison(O/U) R. Agnes R. Agnes
<b>LAWSONARA</b> Cutie Pie	<i>Aér. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Rhctm. Ladda Gold</i>	S. & D. Garrett
<b>LYCASTE</b> Cherish Esther Flora Vista Heidi Malibu Canyon Marionette	<i>Lyc. Shoalhaven</i> x <i>Lyc. Chita Melody</i> <i>Lyc. skinneri</i> x <i>Lyc. Nebula</i> <i>Lyc. Auburn</i> x <i>Lyc. Wyld Surprise</i> <i>Lyc. dowiana</i> x <i>Lyc. brevispatha</i> <i>Lyc. Auburn</i> x <i>Lyc. Aphrodite</i> <i>Lyc. John Ezzy</i> x <i>Lyc. Wyld Court</i>	T. Goshima P. Bertaux Orchids Royale Y. Suzuki Orchids Royale Sagami(i) (Ochiai)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>LYCASTE (continued)</b> Veronica Springs Wyld Child Wyld Promise	<i>Lyc. Loftus</i> x <i>Lyc. Koolena</i> <i>Lyc. Wyld Surprise</i> x <i>Lyc. Koolena</i> <i>Lyc. Promises</i> x <i>Lyc. Wyld Surprise</i>	Orchids Royale Orchids Royale Orchids Royale
<b>MASDEVALLIA</b> Cherry Ripe Golden Angel Golden Monarch Panama Nazarene Panama Orange Panama Peppermint Panama Red Snow White Southern Star Sweet Anna	<i>Masd. Redwing</i> x <i>Masd. schroederiana</i> <i>Masd. Kimballiana</i> x <i>Masd. Copper Angel</i> <i>Masd. Golden Angel</i> x <i>Masd. Monarch</i> <i>Masd. Sunset Jaguar</i> x <i>Masd. triangularis</i> <i>Masd. Staaltight</i> x <i>Masd. glandulosa</i> <i>Masd. amabilis</i> x <i>Masd. lineolata</i> <i>Masd. Fuzzy Navel</i> x <i>Masd. weltschii</i> <i>Masd. tovarensis</i> x <i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> <i>Masd. Susan</i> x <i>Masd. Anna-Claire</i> <i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> x <i>Masd. Anna-Claire</i>	W.A. Baker Golden Gate Golden Gate Maduro's Trop. Fl. Maduro's Trop. Fl. Maduro's Trop. Fl. Maduro's Trop. Fl. T. Goshima J. Page D. Butler
<b>MAXILLACASTE</b> Yellow Star	<i>Max. cucullata</i> x <i>Lyc. skinneri</i>	T. Goshima
<b>MILTONIA</b> April Snow Black's Bay Fool's Gold Hautleau Ichu Tower La Cotte La Hougue Bie Last Tango Lavender Glade Lavender Lustre Les Landes Marquette Maui Titan Pink Lightning Red Crescent River of Dreams	<i>Milt. Timberline</i> x <i>Milt. santanaei</i> <i>Milt. J. M. Black</i> x <i>Milt. Goodnews Bay</i> <i>Milt. Edmonds</i> x <i>Milt. Butterfly Bay</i> <i>Milt. Maufiant</i> x <i>Milt. vexillaria</i> <i>Milt. Ambre</i> x <i>Milt. Bel Royal</i> <i>Milt. Ambre</i> x <i>Milt. Colomberie</i> <i>Milt. Maufiant</i> x <i>Milt. Chieri Kabuki</i> <i>Milt. Mildred Wirth Kindworth</i> x <i>Milt. Littlebrook</i> <i>Milt. Belle Glade</i> x <i>Milt. spectabilis</i> <i>Milt. Cogniauxiae</i> x <i>Milt. Belle Glade</i> <i>Milt. Ambre</i> x <i>Milt. Mont Mado</i> <i>Milt. Leo Holquin</i> x <i>Milt. Rainbow Falls</i> <i>Milt. bismarckii</i> x <i>Milt. santanaei</i> <i>Milt. Dioggi</i> x <i>Milt. Lorene</i> <i>Milt. Dioggi</i> x <i>Milt. Hudson Bay</i> <i>Milt. Kay Rinaman</i> x <i>Milt. Mildred Wirth Kindworth</i>	Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) E. Young O.F. E. Young O.F. E. Young O.F. E. Young O.F. Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) E. Young O.F. Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) I. Komoda Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris) Castle Rock Orch(M.G. Harris)
<b>MOKARA</b> Golden Tommy	<i>Mkra. Sayan</i> x <i>V. Kultana Gold</i>	Orchids Station(SGP) (Chong Fai Ah)
<b>ODONTODA</b> Barb's Choice Big Kitty Clement Land Crisp Sleep Durham Beauty Durham Enzan Durham Maypole Elfin Trick Enzan Berry Enzan Breeze Enzan Penguin Enzan Red Carol Enzan Reed Enzan Starlit Enzan Stariit French Cream Frontier Love Frontis Enzan	<i>Oda. Noe Valley</i> x <i>Oda. Wearside Forever</i> <i>Oda. Bromanda</i> x <i>Oda. Sunset Jaguar</i> <i>Oda. Saint Clement</i> x <i>Oda. Woodlands</i> <i>Oda. Sleeping Parade</i> x <i>Oda. Hallio-Crispum</i> <i>Oda. Roymar</i> x <i>Oda. Durham Royal</i> <i>Oda. Virginial Enzan</i> x <i>Oda. Durham Royal</i> <i>Oda. Niamay</i> x <i>Oda. Durham Royal</i> <i>Oda. Elpheon</i> x <i>Oda. Laulrix</i> <i>Oda. Alstrawberry</i> x <i>Oda. Nationhood</i> <i>Oda. Land Breeze</i> x <i>Oda. Lovely Sally</i> <i>Oda. Lovely Penguin</i> x <i>Oda. Starlit Night</i> <i>Oda. Lovely Apple</i> x <i>Oda. Anywhere</i> <i>Oda. Land Breeze</i> x <i>Oda. Anywhere</i> <i>Oda. Lovely Morning</i> x <i>Oda. Starlit Night</i> <i>Oda. George McMahon</i> x <i>Oda. Vivaldi</i> <i>Oda. Frontispiece</i> x <i>Oda. Lovely Penguin</i> <i>Oda. Frontispiece</i> x <i>Oda. Virginial Enzan</i>	W.A. Baker W.A. Baker Mukoyama(Golden Gate) Mukoyama(Geyserland) Mukoyama Mukoyama Mukoyama W.A. Baker(R. Dugger) Mukoyama Mukoyama Mukoyama Mukoyama Mukoyama W.A. Baker Mukoyama Mukoyama



NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>CYMBIDIUM (continued)</b>		
Golden Necklace	Cym. Greenwheel x Cym. Culpaulin	Bailey's Orchids
Gorilla Pink	Cym. Via Pepper x Cym. Valley Avant	Bailey's Orchids
Great Meadow	Cym. Rose Armstrong x Cym. Great Expectations	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Green Ocean	Cym. Green Glass x Cym. Greenstone	Bailey's Orchids
Irish Wheel	Cym. Sunray x Cym. Greenwheel	Bailey's Orchids
Kawano's Dream	Cym. Esmeralda x Cym. Eastern Star	Michiaki Kawano
Kay's Dream	Cym. Gordon Gibbs x Cym. Kay Mimura	Bailey's Orchids
Larry Bussell	Cym. <i>tracyanum</i> x Cym. <i>bicolor</i>	Bailey's Orchids(O/U)
Leprechaun	Cym. Tiger Moth x Cym. <i>devonianum</i>	J Dunkelberger
Masako Kawano	Cym. Ceres x Cym. Marquesa Prescott	Michiaki Kawano
Meadow Morn	Cym. Lookout x Cym. Peete	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Memoria Janet Stoll	Cym. Esmeralda x Cym. Dolly	Cray Croft(J,Stoll)
Memorial Figure	Cym. Red Beauty x Cym. Golden Sunset	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Morn Fanfare	Cym. Music Box Dancer x Cym. Fanfare	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Phar Out	Cym. Ruby Eyes x Cym. Phar Lap	R. Tucker
Regal Russet	Cym. Calligold x Cym. Apollo	Bailey's Orchids
Ruby's Prime	Cym. Hot Prime x Cym. Ruby Eyes	Bailey's Orchids
Sachiko Song	Cym. Autumn Day x Cym. Ngaire	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Shadow Pink	Cym. Happy Days x Cym. Trigo Royale	Santa Barbara
Shooting Star	Cym. <i>parisii</i> x Cym. Greenwheel	Bailey's Orchids
Starlight Beauty	Cym. Winter Wonder x Cym. Via Tranquilla	Mogami Ran-en(S,Uj)
Sunbright	Cym. Greenfair x Cym. Palos Verdes Estates	Bailey's Orchids
Velvet Venus	Cym. Tapestry x Cym. Calligold	Bailey's Orchids
What If	Cym. Jana x Cym. <i>pumilum</i>	A.Svoboda
Yes	Cym. Mini Dream x Cym. Featherhill Fanfare	Bailey's Orchids
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM</b>		
Robin Lee	Cyp. <i>farreri</i> t x Cyp. <i>kentuckiense</i>	PKeislring
<b>DENDROBIMUM</b>		
Blushart	Den. Elegant Heart x Den. Rutherford Blushing Bride	Down Under N.O.
Carmencita Diaz	Den. Thailand x Den. Tora Ohashi	Orch.By Cita
Chian-Tzy Darumanes	Den. Malones x Den. Yukidaruma	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Oritostar	Den. Super Star x Den. Ontopia	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Sachistar	Den. Sachii x Den. Super Star	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Chian-Tzy Wavenes	Den. Wave King x Den. Malones	K.Thanmasiri
Chutiphon	Den. Jaq-Hawaii x Den. <i>parisii</i>	K.Thanmasiri
Chutwat	Den. Jaq-Hawaii x Den. <i>chrysotoxum</i>	Nakama(K,Kamiya)
Garden Island Glow	Den. Manolo Lopez x Den. Palolo Sunshine	Down Under N.O.
Grasee	Den. Graham Hewitt x Den. Kingrose	Down Under N.O.
Groster	Den. Gratosse x Den. Peter	H.Rivera(Orch. of Waianae)
Hermilia	Den. Palolo Sunshine x Den. Jenina Girl	P.Croezen
Justin Croezen	Den. Dawn Maree x Den. <i>draconis</i>	Orchids Station(SGP)
Keiko Pink	Den. Masako Taxi x Den. Singapore White	(Neo Tuan Huat)
Little Rei	Den. Sachii x Den. Lucky Rei	T. Abe
Maritere Ramirez	Den. Bobby Mesina x Den. Jlad Gold	M.Ramirez(O/U)
Memoria Alicia	Den. Elegant Heart x Den. Candice	Down Under N.O.
Memoria Nanjing Massacre	Den. Memoria Uncle Ho x Den. Pramot	Andrew Peh
Memoria Qian Sanqiang	Den. Tonie x Den. Ng Eng Cheow	Andrew Peh
Rod Donnoif	Den. Hawaiian Heart x Den. Karie Wakida	J.Grezaiffi
Ruby Tuesday	Den. Burmese Ruby x Den. Palolo Sunshine	Chadwick & Son(K,Kamiya)
Sean Milligan	Den. Hawaiian Heart x Den. May Neal	J.Grezaiffi
<b>DEVEREUXARA</b>		
Marry Lim	Ascd. Fuchs Golden Shiner x Phal. Boesdardjo	How Wai Ron
<b>DISA</b>		
Burnham Beauty	Disa Sea Lord x Disa Unidiorosa	H.H.Taylor
Champagne Rose	Disa Veitchii x Disa California Gold	V.Henderson
NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>DISA (continued)</b>		
Midday Dream	Disa Valerie x Disa Passion	V.Henderson
Snow Festival	Disa Unilangley x Disa Unimasioy	Hokkai Sankyo
Thelma Kindred	Disa Diores x Disa Kalahari Sands	A.Kindred
Uniforosa	Disa Unifoam x Disa Santa-Rosa	Hokkai Sankyo
Unimasioy	Disa Christmas Joy x Disa <i>uniflora</i>	Hokkai Sankyo
<b>DORIELLAOPSIS</b>		
Jokers Gold	Dilps. Jokers Wild x Phal. Goldiana	T.Larkin
<b>DORTAENOPSIS</b>		
Bedford Beethoven	Dlps. Brother Beethoven x Phal. Tinny Redlip	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Yvonne	Dlps. Dynamite Stripe x Phal. Brother Victory	H.Ginsberg
Buddha's Paint	Dlps. Goldenosa x Phal. Bedford Buddha's Son	T.Larkin
Buddha's Palette	Dlps. Buddha's Imp x Phal. Leucadia Fire	T.Larkin
Chian-Tzy Happymusa	Dlps. Happy Valentine x Phal. Musashino	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Ching Ann Tercel	Phal. Super Tercel x Dlps. Minho Princess	Ching Ann
Chingruey's Goldstaff	Phal. Ambrosia x Dlps. Taisuco Jewel	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Pixie	Phal. Camela's Pixie x Dlps. Taisuco Pixie	Ching Ruey Orch.
Clownalley Madness	Dlps. Radiant Red Lip x Dlps. Moonlight Madness	J.Stubbings
Fong-Tien's Pink Valentine	Dlps. Kung's Valentine x Dlps. Tinny Smile	Fong Tien O.G.
Fusheng's Happy King	Dlps. Taida Happy King x Dlps. Ho's New Rose	Fu-Sheng Huang
Fusheng's Happy Zauberot	Dlps. Happy Meteor x Phal. Zauberot	Fu-Sheng Huang
Fusheng's Purple Rose	Dlps. Taisuco Candystripe x Dlps. Fusheng's Happy King	Fu-Sheng Huang
Fusheng's Purple Ruby	Dlps. Judy Valentine x Dlps. Sogo Davis	Fu-Sheng Huang
Hampshire Venus Bride	Dlps. Balcan's Spring Bride x Phal. <i>venosa</i>	A.Kienm
Happy Happy	Dlps. Happy Meteor x Dlps. Happy Valentine	H.Ginsberg(O/U)
Happy Meteor	Dlps. Happy Valentine x Phal. Meteor	H.Ginsberg(O/U)
Hsinying Maki	Phal. Maki Watanabe x Dlps. Wedding Art	Ching Hua
Japanese Girl	Dlps. New Class x Dlps. Mount Lip	Chen Wei Sheng
Jimmy Amboin	Dlps. Jim x Phal. <i>amboinensis</i>	T.Larkin
Jimmy Crimson	Dlps. Jim x Dlps. Firehouse	T.Larkin
Jimmy Princess	Dlps. Jim x Phal. Princess Kaiulani	T.Larkin
Jimmy Smile Alot	Dlps. Jim x Phal. Olatt	Luchia
Luchia Beauty	Dlps. Luchia Davis x Dlps. King Shiang's Coral	Luchia
Luchia Fire	Dlps. Luchia Coral x Dlps. Taisuco Firebird	Luchia
Luchia Quest	Phal. Tinny Gracehime x Dlps. Luchia Davis	Luchia
Meidar Black Sand	Dlps. Ever-spring Pearl x Phal. Chingruey's Spot	Ching Ann(Audy Su)
Meidar Prince	Dlps. Leopard Prince x Phal. Rousserole	Ching Ann(Audy Su)
Meidar Spot	Dlps. Leopard Prince x Phal. Chingruey's Spot	Ching Ann(Audy Su)
Memoria Margaret Merkle	Phal. Midas Gold x Dlps. Soroa Corazon	E.Merkle
Memoria Shirley Shaw	Phal. Alice Sharpe x Dlps. Boules de Gomme	S.Schneider
Pisgah Redskin	Phal. King's Ransom x Dlps. Taisuco Heart	Owens Orchids
Pommette Rose	Phal. Line Renaud x Dlps. Marta De Rivilla	M.&M.F.Bourdon
Ruby Imp	Dlps. Jim x Phal. Mailbu Imp	E.Goo
Ruby's Happy Angel	Dlps. Minho Valentine x Dlps. Fusheng's Happy Zauberot	Fu-Sheng Huang
Rufina Pink	Dlps. Gerona x Phal. Toshio Fukumura	Hilli's Raingreen(T.Umbour)
Straits Scarlet	Phal. Mailbu Imp x Dlps. Queen Scarlet	R.Strait
Western Sun	Dlps. Phabulous Gold x Phal. Prospector's Dream	John H.Miller
<b>DRACUVALLIA</b>		
Panama Sunset	Masd. Copperwing x Drac. Volcan Baru	Maduro's Trop.Fi.
<b>EPIDENDRUM</b>		
Key Largo	Epi. Betty May x Epi. <i>rufum</i>	A.Klehm
Lumita	Epi. <i>verrucosum</i> t x Epi. <i>centradenium</i>	M.Symmons
Merkle's Flame	Epi. Costa Rica x Epi. <i>conopseum</i>	E.Merkle

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>PHALAEVOPSIS (continued)</b>		
Baraboo Butler	<i>Phal.</i> Hampshire Butter x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	A.Kiehm
Barbara Thalimer	<i>Phal.</i> Prairie Du Sac x <i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Cardinal	R. Strait
Bedford Buddha	<i>Phal.</i> Prairie Du Sac x <i>Phal.</i> Garnetfrost	Chadwick & Son(Lenette)
Bedford Nonpareil	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Yungbo Princess Gelb	H.Ginsberg
Brenda's Joy	<i>Phal.</i> Penang Girl x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Kaulani	H.Ginsberg
Brother Cat's Paw	<i>Phal.</i> Pink 'n Sassy x <i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura	P.J.Bradley(John H.Miller)
Buddha's Joy	<i>Phal.</i> Super Stupid x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Spots Way	D. & C.Plahn(Brother)
Buddha's Rapport	<i>Phal.</i> Summer Joy x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	John H.Miller
Cadmium Sparkle	<i>Phal.</i> Ever-spring King x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	John H.Miller
Canary Chimes	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Sparkle x <i>Phal.</i> Cadmium Gold	John H.Miller
Cardinal's Fire	<i>Phal.</i> Twenty x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	John H.Miller
Cardinal's Flame	<i>Phal.</i> Fire-Water x <i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Zeller	T.Larkin
Cherry Cola	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Penang x <i>Phal.</i> Malibu Imp	John H.Miller
Ching Ann Minidog	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Princess x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	Ching Ann
Chingruey's Beauty	<i>Phal.</i> Sogo Mini Dog x <i>Phal.</i> Sogo Lit-Girl	Ching Ruy Orch.
Chingruey's Blood-red Sun	<i>Phal.</i> Salu Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Yellow Pecker	Ching Ruy Orch.
Chingruey's Fancly	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Goddess	Ching Ruy Orch.
Chingruey's Goddess	<i>Phal.</i> Sogo John x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Fancly	Ching Ruy Orch.
Chingruey's Pride	<i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Spot x <i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Goddess	Ching Ruy Orch.
Chingruey's Tiger	<i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Spot x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Sun	Ching Ruy Orch.
Crownalley Sarah	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Buddha	J.Stubbings
Crownalley White	<i>Phal.</i> Maxine Stewart x <i>Phal.</i> Sarah Kimbrell	A.Kiehm
Cool Elf	<i>Phal.</i> Beginner's Spow x <i>Phal.</i> Cool Whip	L.Vincent
Corinne Dream	<i>Phal.</i> Polka Elf x <i>Phal.</i> Culiacan	T.Larkin
Crimson Tiger	<i>Phal.</i> <i>fuscata</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>javanica</i>	John H.Miller
Dream Mode	<i>Phal.</i> Goldiana x <i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Zeller	Enzomondo
Enzomondo Pixie	<i>Phal.</i> Red Dream x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	John H.Miller
Equasarah	<i>Phal.</i> Rossella Iacoviello x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie	John H.Miller
Fox Rose	<i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Sarah Howe Hutchinson	T.Larkin
Gambler's Luck	<i>Phal.</i> Leann Fox x <i>Phal.</i> Sparkle Rose	A.Kiehm
Golden Koi	<i>Phal.</i> Bob Gordon x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Gelbienosa	Tin-Fan Ho
Gypsy Summer	<i>Phal.</i> Goldiana x <i>Phal.</i> Lee Koi Choon	Tin-Fan Ho
Hampshire Red Hot	<i>Phal.</i> Gypsy x <i>Phal.</i> Summa	Tin-Fan Ho
Hampshire Venus	<i>Phal.</i> Naoko Moriyama x <i>Phal.</i> Red Hot	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Christmas Carol	<i>Phal.</i> <i>venosa</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Adam	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Comfortable Fantasia	<i>Phal.</i> Timothy Christopher x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's Little Caroline	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Formosa Cloud-Leopard	<i>Phal.</i> Ho's Fantastic Brother x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Sun	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Funny Harlequin	<i>Phal.</i> Ho's Fantastic Brother x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Graciful Natasha	<i>Phal.</i> Ever-spring King x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Miraculous Dream	<i>Phal.</i> Natasha x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Purple Gem	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's Perfect Dream	Tin-Fan Ho
Johannes Bratms	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Yew x <i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez	B.Woodson
Jori Moore	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Fancly	E.Merkle
Juang Madonna	<i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	T.Takada
Juang Valentine Day	<i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati Day x <i>Phal.</i> Malibu Madonna	T.Takada(M.Hotta)
Kaala Snow	<i>Phal.</i> Hilo Lip x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's Amaglad	H.Ginsberg(O/U)
Katherine Doell	<i>Phal.</i> Mount Kaala x <i>Phal.</i> Snow Swallow	A.Kiehm
Kevin Ross Brown	<i>Phal.</i> Christy Wheeler x <i>Phal.</i> Meredith Katherine	G.Gorringe
Kim Kiburz	<i>Phal.</i> Sweet Memory x <i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Zeller	R. Strait
Luchia Glad	<i>Phal.</i> Hangover x <i>Phal.</i> Ever-spring King	Luchia
Lunar Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Little Birdie x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	John H.Miller
Meidar Blackness	<i>Phal.</i> Verde de Lune x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	Ching Ann(Audy Su)
Memoria Liu Jin-Chyuan	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Pecker x <i>Phal.</i> Chingruey's Spot	Hwa-tung Liu
Memoria's Marmalade	<i>Phal.</i> Timothy Christopher x <i>Phal.</i> Intermedia	E.Merkle
Merkle's Orangeade	<i>Phal.</i> Sweet Memory x <i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati	E.Merkle
	<i>Phal.</i> Ambo Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati	

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>PHALAEVOPSIS (continued)</b>		
Mildred's Delight	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Venture x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	M.Speeter
Mint Parfait	<i>Phal.</i> Wild Honey x <i>Phal.</i> Jade	John H.Miller
Miva Brick	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Supersonic	Michel Vacherot
Natalie Croezen	<i>Phal.</i> Green Canyon Stripe x <i>Phal.</i> Green Canyon's Jessica	P.Croezen
Olivia Jane Foster	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Smile x <i>Phal.</i> Culiacan	E.Merkle
Orangi Gate	<i>Phal.</i> Orangeate x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	John H.Miller
Patti Caddy Birch	<i>Phal.</i> Empress x <i>Phal.</i> Spring Frost	R.B.Cole
Peach Melba	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Gift x <i>Phal.</i> Lin Jessica	John H.Miller
Peggy Meyer	<i>Phal.</i> Jewell Jamison x <i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i>	T.Larkin
Perky Beauty	<i>Phal.</i> Milinova x <i>Phal.</i> <i>inscriptosinensis</i>	H.Wallbrunn
Polka Elf	<i>Phal.</i> Elf Owl x <i>Phal.</i> Polka Party	A.Kiehm
Razorback	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Penang x <i>Phal.</i> Lin Jessica	T.Larkin
Red Spotted Elephant	<i>Phal.</i> Mok Choi Yew x <i>Phal.</i> <i>bastanii</i>	A.Kiehm
Rustic Orange	<i>Phal.</i> Neon Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Brazilian Glow	B.Woodson
Sandra Kay Long	<i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez x <i>Phal.</i> Macassar	A.Kiehm
San Jacinto Redhead	<i>Phal.</i> Melodious Bells x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wild Thing	E.Merkle
Sarah Dean Foster	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Jackie Friedman	G.Stall
Seto Angel	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Smile x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	E.Merkle
Sir Michael Hanley	<i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Shirayuki	Fuji Nurs.
Sitawan Jewel	<i>Phal.</i> Pisgah Star x <i>Phal.</i> Seestern	Wiltshire Orch.Soc.(O/U)
Sonnen Buddha	<i>Phal.</i> Eiderstedt x <i>Phal.</i> Penang Jewel	Peter Loo
Straits Raspberry	<i>Phal.</i> Sonnenfleck x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	John H.Miller
Sunrise Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Red-Hot Chili x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Tai	R.Strait
Tiger Bright	<i>Phal.</i> Antarctic Sunrise x <i>Phal.</i> Sparkle Rose	John Hutchinson
Tiny Mascot	<i>Phal.</i> Temple Bells x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Duplicate	John H.Miller
Viopine	<i>Phal.</i> Malibu Mascot x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	T.Larkin
Yam Mei Star	<i>Phal.</i> Pine Hill x <i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i>	John Hutchinson(Tropic 1)
	<i>Phal.</i> Ching Her Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Salu Beauty	Ching Ann
<b>PHALANETIA</b>		
Koibotaru	<i>Neof. falcata</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>schilleriana</i>	T.Morie
Yumemizuki	<i>Phala.</i> Irene x <i>Phal.</i> Leda	T.Morie
<b>PHRAGMIPEDIUM</b>		
Katahdin Sunset	<i>Phrag. ecuadorensis</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> Haime Popow	Woodstream(W.Goldner)
Strawberry Rush	<i>Phrag.</i> Andean Fire x <i>Phrag.</i> Hanne Popow	Woodstream(A.Omeis)
Tess Elizabeth Bernstein	<i>Phrag.</i> Patti MacHale x <i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements	L.Hegedus
Vittabess	<i>Phrag. vittatum</i> x <i>Phrag. besseae</i>	R.van Rooyen(T.Kalina)
<b>PLEIONE</b>		
Betty Arnold	<i>Plin.</i> Orizaba x <i>Plin.</i> Marion Johnson	I.Butterfield
Fiona Hall	<i>Plin.</i> <i>formosana</i> x <i>Plin.</i> Archie Goodwin	R.Kretz
Heathfield	<i>Plin.</i> Erh Hai x <i>Plin.</i> Soufriere	K.Redshaw
Ruby Wedding	<i>Plin.</i> <i>chunli</i> x <i>Plin.</i> Archie Goodwin	J.S.Craven
<b>POTINARA</b>		
Chian-Tzy Kauliand	<i>Bic.</i> Maitland x <i>Sic.</i> Kauli Starbright	Chian-Tzy Orch.
Exotic Gold	<i>Pot.</i> Beaufort Gold x <i>Bic.</i> Goldenzelle	Exotic Orchids
Hina Princess	<i>C.</i> Princess Bells x <i>Pot.</i> Princess Takamado	Y.Hara
Keshin's My-O-My	<i>Bic.</i> Toshie Aoki x <i>Pot.</i> Waianae Masterpiece	K. & E.Morrison(Miyamoto)
Rainbow White	<i>Lc.</i> Angel Love x <i>Pot.</i> Little Toshie	R.B.Cole(Long Life(USA))
Samba Amigo	<i>Pot.</i> William Farrell x <i>Lc.</i> Susan Holguin	R.Agnes
Samba Art	<i>Bic.</i> Fortune x <i>Sic.</i> Jeweler's Art	R.Agnes
Samba Beauty	<i>Bic.</i> Cumberland Beauty x <i>Sic.</i> Hazel Boyd	R.Agnes
Samba Coral Gem	<i>Sic.</i> Jeweler's Art x <i>Bc.</i> Turandot	R.Agnes
Samba Coral Star	<i>Sic.</i> Jeweler's Art x <i>Bc.</i> Pink Sensation	R.Agnes
Samba Fascination	<i>Sic.</i> Little Kelly x <i>Bic.</i> Canyon View	R.Agnes
Samba Jamboree	<i>Bic.</i> Cumberland Beauty x <i>Sic.</i> Seagulls Gumdrops	R.Agnes

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>ODONTODA (continued)</b>		
Georgier Gold	Odm. Golden Filigree x Oda. George McMahon	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
Janis Pool	Oda. Janis Andrew x Odm. Blue Poole	W.A.Baker(R.Dugger)
Julian Pie	Odm. Mount Tamapais x Oda. Elfin Trick	W.A.Baker
La Ville Abbe	Oda. Westmount x Oda. Noirmont	E.Young O.F.
Lovely Fire	Oda. Lovely Apple x Oda. Niamay	Mukoyama
Marred	Oda. Stornar x Oda. Stored	W.A.Baker(R.Dugger)
Mission Gorge	Odm. <i>bictoniense</i> x Oda. Nan Bacheier	W.A.Baker
Nation Royal	Odm. Royal Event x Oda. Nationhood	Mukoyama
Plum Pudding	Oda. Dugger's Tapestry x Odm. Tapioca	W.A.Baker
Raspberry Jam	Oda. Married x Oda. Ann Johnson	W.A.Baker
Red Brad	Oda. Bradshawiae x Oda. Red Rooster	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
Red Rooster	Oda. Chanticleer x Oda. Shelley	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
Rochepot	Odm. Connero x Oda. Mont Ube	E.Young O.F.
Silvia Maunder	Oda. Memoria Lionel x Odm. Goldmose	George Black
Spring Fever	Odm. <i>bictoniense</i> x Oda. Carnette	W.A.Baker
Timtaw	Oda. Peter Timoney x Oda. Taw	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
Trixie Fire	Oda. Fireflower x Oda. Trixell	Mukoyama
Virginal Ankle	Oda. Virginal Enzan x Oda. Anklet	
<b>ODONTOBRASSIA</b>		
Indescent	Odm. Venilia x Brs. Rex	Lehua(J.Rehfield)
<b>ODONTOCIDIDIUM</b>		
Dolly Hand	Odm. <i>trilobum</i> x Omc. Colon	Everglades
Helping Hand	Odcadm. Gold Bar Mountain x Omc. <i>ornithorhynchum</i>	Everglades(H.Rohrl)
Lustrous Tiger	Omc. <i>illustre</i> x Odcadm. Tiger Hambühren	W.A.Baker
Memoria Michael Devos	Odcadm. Growborough x Odcadm. Isler's Goldregen	L.McLaughlin
Mission Valley	Omc. Sharry Baby x Odm. San Clemente	W.A.Baker
<b>ODONTOGLOSSUM</b>		
Bouvet	Odm. Connero x Odm. Torpesca	E.Young O.F.
Karame	Odm. Quistrum x Odm. Toreador	E.Young O.F.
La Collette	Odm. Ophyras x Odm. Claricon	E.Young O.F.
La Conchiere	Odm. La Collette x Odm. Stropheon	E.Young O.F.
Les Dirouilles	Odm. Stropheon x Odm. Perryloo	E.Young O.F.
Tapioca	Odm. Dominant Concord x Odm. Talkeetna	W.A.Baker (Mansell & Hatcher)
<b>ONCIDEA</b>		
Orchidom Volcano	Omc. Tender Love x Odm. <i>crispa</i>	W.Savage
<b>ONCIDIUM</b>		
Chantilly Lace	Omc. Red Sand x Omc. Memoria Ralph Yagi	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Ipoth Millennium Baby	Omc. Golden Anniversary x Omc. Sharry Baby	Chan Chee Meng
Itaquera	Omc. Golden Gateway x Omc. <i>crispum</i>	T.Tajima(G.Suzuki)
Katherine Rickles	Omc. Santa Barbara Gold x Omc. <i>falcipectatum</i>	H.Lieberman
Mulattas' Dancing	Omc. Itaquera x Omc. <i>varicosum</i>	T.Tajima
Orchidom Sunset	Omc. Stunner x Omc. <i>crispum</i>	W.Savage(Richella)
Rustic Pixie	Omc. <i>mendax</i> x Omc. <i>microxiphium</i>	H.Lieberman
<b>ORCHIS</b>		
Tobi	<i>Orchis morio</i> † x <i>Orchis boryi</i> †	H.Beyrle
<b>ORCHISERAPIAS</b>		
George	<i>Spps. lingua</i> x <i>Orchis morio</i>	H.Beyrle
<b>OTARA</b>		
Man-O-War Cay	Ctna. Keith Roth x Blc. Jeremy Island	A.Kiehm

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>PAPHOPEDILUM</b>		
Bright Amanda	Paph. Amanda x Paph. Jim Iverson	T.Iwasaka(M.Yamazaki)
Cesar Delgado	Paph. Nettie McMay x Paph. Dark Spell	Krull-Smith
Christa Lyke	Paph. Mendocino x Paph. Greenstede	W.G.Heckerth(O/U)
Cyber Knight	Paph. Skip Bartlett x Paph. Greenvale	Orchid Zone
Doris Butler	Paph. Armeni White x Paph. <i>niveum</i>	Paphanatics
Double Trix	Paph. S. Gratrix x Paph. Double Shot	Orchid Zone
Double World	Paph. World Festival x Paph. Small World	H.Oizumi(M.Yamazaki)
Doug Burgess	Paph. Altostratus x Paph. Lambert Day	D.Burgess(A.Easton)
Enzomondo Black Beauty	Paph. <i>Orchilia</i> x Paph. Mont Gavay	Enzomondo
Fangtastic Bud Mellott	Paph. <i>wardii</i> x Paph. Via Quatal	D.Mellott(Norman's Orchids)
Fliquet	Paph. Sandy Benson x Paph. <i>rotfischildianum</i>	E.Young O.F.
Free Man	Paph. World Plaza x Paph. Hunston	H.Oizumi(M.Yamazaki)
Golden Arm	Paph. Eagle Peak x Paph. <i>armeriacum</i>	H.Congleton(F.Sugiyama)
Grand Festival	Paph. Grand Galaxy x Paph. Tokyo Festival	Suwada Orch.
Integrity	Paph. Sierra Lace x Paph. Pinocchio	Orchid Zone
Irresistible	Paph. Virtuous x Paph. <i>emersonii</i>	Orchid Zone
Jacques Maritain	Paph. Amber Chrome x Paph. Chastity	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Jousting Booth	Paph. Transvaal x Paph. <i>glaucochryllum</i>	A.Kiehm
Lawless Fidelio	Paph. <i>kolopakingii</i> x Paph. <i>dayanum</i>	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Idomeneo	Paph. Mach One x Paph. Jolly Giant	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Mikado	Paph. Our Prince x Paph. Maginot	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Rienzi	Paph. <i>bulleanum</i> x Paph. <i>kolopakingii</i>	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Tannhauser	Paph. <i>kolopakingii</i> x Paph. <i>boxalli</i>	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Tristan	Paph. <i>kolopakingii</i> x Paph. <i>glaucochryllum</i>	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Lawless Travatore	Paph. <i>kolopakingii</i> x Paph. Greenstede	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Leopard Wave	Paph. Hamana Wave x Paph. Flame Dragon	Fuji Nurs.
Little Fair	Paph. Little Irene x Paph. <i>fairryanum</i>	I.Muramatsu
Little Moments	Paph. Liz Greenlees x Paph. <i>henryanum</i>	Orchid Zone
Matoaka Elektra	Paph. Lucid Bay x Paph. Great Pacific	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Matoaka Euridice	Paph. Elegy x Paph. Pacific Ocean	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Matoaka Turandot	Paph. Mach One x Paph. World Venture	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Memoria Aileen Lawless	Paph. Ruth Wright x Paph. Cinderella	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Milady's Chamber	Paph. <i>chamberlainianum</i> x Paph. Green Ruffles	Orchid Haven(O/U)
Miyabi Hatsune	Paph. Miyabi Kasuga x Paph. Hamana Samson	N.Izumi
Miyabi Kasuga	Paph. Pacific Glen x Paph. Punxutawney	N.Izumi(Dogashima)
Okayama Bell	Paph. Omdurman x Paph. Luff Win's	K.Ogawa
Okayama Fresh	Paph. Helladero x Paph. Hamana Egret	K.Ogawa
Pope Saint Pius	Paph. Via Rio Vista x Paph. Munster	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
President Ronald Reagan	Paph. Winston Churchill x Paph. Atlantic Ocean	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Red Foundation	Paph. Foundation x Paph. Winston Churchill	I.Muramatsu
Rob Lucas	Paph. Chickadee x Paph. <i>primulinum</i>	White River
Ronald Gum	Paph. Moy Lim Gum x Paph. Super Shadows	Paphanatics
Sacred Heart	Paph. Memoria Fred Reuter x Paph. Madela	Orchid Zone
Saint Peter Claver	Paph. Via Figueroa x Paph. Pacific Ocean	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Seseragi	Paph. World Festival x Paph. Personality	H.Oizumi(M.Yamazaki)
Shina Makoto	Paph. Vintage Harvest x Paph. Dusty Miller	I.Muramatsu
Taylor Hershey	Paph. <i>lowii</i> x Paph. Prince Edward of York	Fox Valley
Virgin of Guadalupe	Paph. Jack Tonkin x Paph. Golden Diana	G.Lawless(Orchid House)
Vivian's Wine	Paph. Joanne's Wine x Paph. Alma Gavaert	Orch.by ViCili(O/U)
Voodoo Dragon	Paph. Voodoo Magic x Paph. Dragon Wine	D.Bryan(Hausemann)
Woomera	Paph. <i>superbiens</i> x Paph. Jolly Roger	Adeelaide
Wössner Glaucoand	Paph. <i>glaucochryllum</i> x Paph. <i>randsii</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Primrand	Paph. <i>primulinum</i> x Paph. <i>randsii</i>	F.Glanz
Yamazaki World	Paph. Pacific Ocean x Paph. World Plaza	H.Oizumi(M.Yamazaki)
Yankallila	Paph. Maudiae x Paph. Pop Monkhouse	Adeelaide
<b>PHALAEOPSIS</b>		
Alberta Ice	Phal. Memoria Adalbert Bohne x Phal. Pristine Butterfly	John H.Miller
Ann Sophie Mutter	Phal. Helen Jones x Phal. Devon Michele	B.Woodson



NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<b>POTINARA (continued)</b>			<b>WOODWARDARA</b>		
Samba Jewel	Slc. Jeweler's Art x Blc. Memoria Ralph Placentia	R. Agnes	Adelaide Light	Zcx. Elfin Jade x Zga. Adelaide Meadows	Adelaide
Samba Paradise	Pot. William Farrell x Blc. Ports of Paradise	R. Agnes	<b>YAMADARA</b>		
Samba Topaz	Pot. William Farrell x Slc. George Hausermann	Ching Ann(Sung Ya Orch.)	Prolific	Blc. Kinza x Vnra. Pfennig	M. Symmons
Sung Ya Gold	Blc. Pirates Quest x Pot. Haw Yuan Gold		<b>ZYGONERIA</b>		
<b>*PROMOSEPALUM (Psm.)</b>			Susan	Z. John Banks x Zga. Adelaide Meadows	W. Fisher
Exotic Horizon	Zspm. labiosum x Prom. Crawshawana	Exotic Orchids			
<b>PROPETALUM</b>					
Sasha	Prom. Limestone x Ppdm. Cecropia	Dr B.C. Berliner			
<b>RENANTANDA</b>					
Theresa Chew	Ren. Kalsom x V. Kultana Gold	How Wai Ron			
<b>RENANTHERA</b>					
Vivien Chiam	Ren. Red Feathers x Ren. Kalsom	How Wai Ron			
<b>RENANTHOPSIS</b>					
Coral Blessing Tokuzato	Phal. Brother Buddha x Ren. inschootiana	S. Tokuzato			
Jaya Baleswan	Rnthps. Yee Peng x Ren. philippinensis	How Wai Ron			
<b>*RITTERSHAUSENARA (Rthn.)</b>					
Brian	Agwa. Alan x Gita. grandiflora	George Black			
<b>RODRETTIA</b>					
Rose Crystal	Rdttia. Cali x Comp. speciosa	D. & M. Crawford(Richella)			
<b>RODRICIDIUM</b>					
Orchidom Outstanding	Onc. Carotene x Rdza. Whitewater	W. Savage			
Orchidom Showtime	Onc. Fan Dancer x Rdza. Whitewater	W. Savage			
<b>SOPHROCATTLEYA</b>					
Kesthin's Mari	Sc. Beaufort x C. Interglossa	K. & E. Morrison(Carmela)			
<b>SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA</b>					
Chian-Tzy Regalia	Lc. Frank Lloyd Wright x Slc. Wendy's Valentine	Chian-Tzy Orch.			
Hina Beat	Sc. Beaufort x L. Flavinia	Y. Hara			
Samba Minuet	Slc. Little Kelly x Slc. Bela Otero	R. Agnes			
<b>SPATHOGLOTTIS</b>					
Pi Gamma Kappa	Spa. vanoverberghii x Spa. unguiculata	P. Contacos			
<b>VUYLSTEKEARA</b>					
Brad Kavanaugh	Vuyyl. Memoria Mary Kavanaugh x Oda. Bradshawiaae Mukoyama(Geyserland)	Mukoyama			
Elsa Harlequin	Vuyyl. Elsa Burton x Oda. Anne Boleyn	Mukoyama(Geyserland)			
Enzan Bourg	Odnra. Boussolle x Oda. Lovely Sally	Mukoyama			
Enzan Brand	Vuyyl. Cambria x Oda. Lovely Sally	Mukoyama			
<b>WILSONARA</b>					
Blue Maze	Wils. Intermezzo x Oda. Janis Pool	W.A. Baker			
Enzan Talk	Wils. Tiger Talk x Oda. Lovely Apple	Mukoyama			
Enzan Tone	Wils. Kendrick Williams x Oda. Lovely Sally	Mukoyama			
Fredric Ross	Odcdm. Tiger Hühnen x Oda. Marzorka	W. Robson(O/U)			
Geneva Red	Oda. Weaside Pattern x Wils. Firecracker	Golden Gate			
Kriegers Rubin	Wils. Intermezzo x Odm. cernantesii	K. Krieger			
Orifire	Odcdm. Orispace x Oda. Diego Fire	W.A. Baker			
San Antonio	Odm. bicktonense x Wils. Kendrick Williams	Mukoyama(Geyserland)			
Wild Thang	Onc. ornithophynchum x Oda. Electric Joe	W.A. Baker			
Zoes Fire	Wils. Zoe Stephenson x Oda. Remembrance	Mukoyama(Geyserland)			

\* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

*Chaubardianthes* = *Chaubardiella* Garay x *Cochleanthes* Rafinesque  
*Promosepalum* = *Promeneae* Lindley x *Zygosepalum* H.G. Reichenbach  
*Rittershausenara* (named in honour of Brian Rittershausen of Burnham Nurseries, England "who is doing so much to keep the orchid name to the fore in the UK today") = *Colax* Lindley x *Galeottia* A. Richard x *Promeneae* Lindley x *Zygopetalum* W.J. Hooker

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-  
*Chaubardiella tigrina*; *Cochleanthes gulanensis*; *Cypripedium farrieri*; *Epidendrum verrucosum* Swartz non Lindley; *Miltonia bismarckii*; *Orchis boryi*; *Orchis morio*

**GENERAL CORRECTIONS**  
As from 1 July 2000 *Paph. wilhelmiae* will be treated as distinct from *Paph. glanduliferum* for registration purposes. All past registrations remain as **registered**.

Please note that after a request by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation and with the compliance of Dr Wen-Huei Chen, all records with W. H. Chen as registrant/originator should now be attributed to the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the code for which is Taiwan Sugar.

**CORRIGENDA - Orchid Review list of:**  
January/February 2000, *Paph. Ketema* Belleto: change to *Ketema Belete*

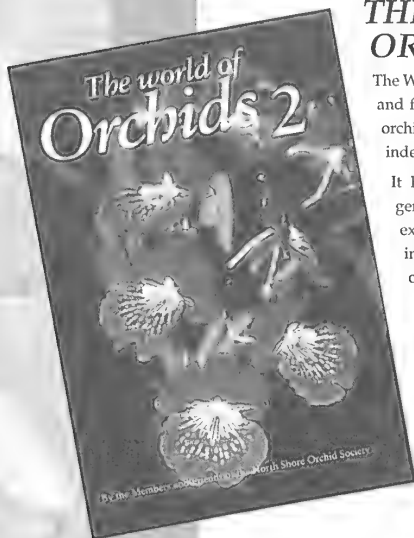
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## THE WORLD OF ORCHIDS - 2

The World of Orchids - 2 has been written by members and friends of the North Shore Orchid Society about orchids grown in Sydney and its environs, and we are indebted to those people for their time and effort.

It has been produced to cover a large range of genera to help not only the novice, but also the experienced grower in their present fields of interest, and to tempt and encourage them to try other genera.

It should be pointed out that the methods of culture used by the authors are those which they themselves have found successful. Growers should try any changes to their own culture gradually and on a few plants first, as orchids respond differently under different conditions.

80 pages, colour and B&W.

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## GROWING PHALAENOPSIS AT HOME

James Neal

Jim Neal is always called upon to give his opinion when a Phalaenopsis is shown at an Orchid Society of NSW Ltd show or nominated for an award. This is because Jim has made a study of the genus Phalaenopsis in the Sydney area since being bitten by the Phalaenopsis bug at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969.

This book is essential reading and reference for any person who grows, or is intending to grow, Phalaenopsis.

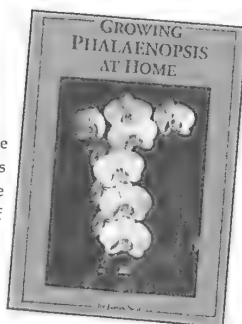
Jim, in a simple and easily understood style, explains and elaborates on light conditions, watering, temperatures, fertilisers, pests and diseases.

Explanations of the way Phalaenopsis are named and the implications of growing seedlings, illustrate some of the more difficult ideas for the layman to understand.

The colour photography illustrates beautifully the topics under discussion and the orchid names are supplied, where necessary, as a caption.

The illustrations drawn by Jim's son Jamie are pertinent and succinct and make the subject more easily understood.

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## WHAT ORCHID IS THAT?

Edited by Alec Pridgeon

The orchid is one of the most passionately cultivated flowers world-wide, and for centuries it has been a symbol for the exotic and mysterious in the human imagination. As the brilliant photographs in this book show, the shapes, hues and textures of many of these extraordinary flowers continue to produce a shock of wonder in the viewer.

This book will delight everyone, from the gardener with a casual interest in orchids, to the confirmed enthusiast. It takes in a wide spectrum of orchid genera and more than 1100 species common in cultivation, presented by an international team of experts.

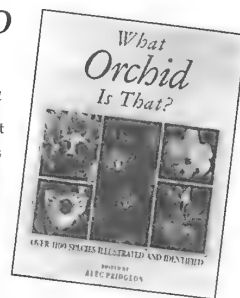
The first section, by the General Editor, Alec Pridgeon, introduces orchid habitat, distribution, names and classification, hybrids, pollination, how to grow orchids and control pests and diseases, and orchid conservation.

The alphabetical section, "Orchids A-Z", includes descriptions, names and synonyms, geographic distribution, notes on culture, and photographs drawn from collections around the world, showing the best-known species in cultivation.

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## AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

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## DENDROBIUM KINGIANUM: A Unique Australian Orchid

Peter B. Adams and Sheryl D. Lawson

This book takes an innovative approach to the appreciation of an orchid species and breaks new ground in species monographs. Many of the orchid books available today take a dry formula approach to their topic and frequently present in another form information that is already available. This monograph provides an easily-read, comprehensive treatment of the species encompassing the interests of research scientists, horticulturalists, breeders and hobbyists, including beginners.

Covers history, biology, breeding, taxonomy, hybridisation, and culture. Has sections on award-winning plants, and shows how to develop specialist and competitive collections. Includes a register of over 300 significant plants.

This well-produced book is essential reading for all enthusiasts of *d. kingianum* and will be a valuable addition to the orchidist's library. For many hobbyists, the highlight of the book will be the ability to identify the many wonderful forms of *d. kingianum* in their collection. For others it will determine the direction of further acquisitions. This book is not only a celebration of a unique orchid, it also illuminates the fascination that has led these authors to spend many thousands of obviously rewarding hours researching this delightful monograph.

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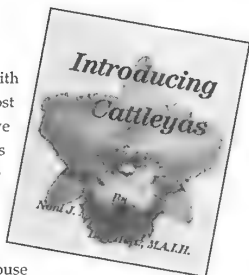
## INTRODUCING CATTLEYAS

Noni J. Mammatt

Noni Mammatt's fascination with the Cattleya Alliance, their most beautiful blooms and extensive range of colour combinations, has prompted Noni to share the results of her own trials in successfully growing and flowering all types of this most beautiful genus under shadehouse conditions in the city of Perth in Western Australia. She hopes that as a result of her writing some new growers, as well as the experienced growers of other orchid genera, may be encouraged to introduce the Cattleya Alliance into their collections.

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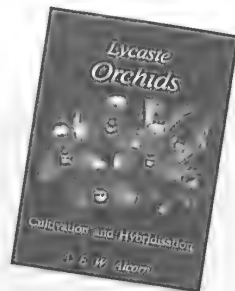
A.F.W. Alcorn

Lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the Lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of Lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program.

Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

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## SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA

Walter T. Upton

Sarcophilus Orchids of Australia is the first book to cover all aspects of species of the genus Sarcophilus. Compact plants of great floral beauty with ease of culture, they are mostly cool to cold growing, requiring limited space, and for these reasons are quickly becoming the orchid of the future.

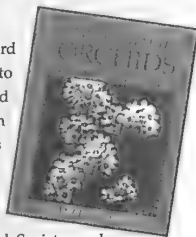
The book gives each individual species a separate entry, with information on its history, synonyms, distribution, habitat, cultivation and hybrids, along with a drawing showing the main parts of the plant and flower, plus a colour plate providing an easy means of identification.

Hybridising, including intergenetics, is dealt with in detail - most registered hybrids being accompanied by a colour plate. Other chapters include pollination, seed raising and cultural information for the home grower.

This is Walter T Upton's third book and is a companion to his very popular and informative Dendrobium Orchids of Australia. He is a past president of the Orchid Society of New South Wales and The Australasian Native Orchid Society, and has received many honours in Australia including the Australian Orchid Council's Award of Honour. He is a well-known hybridiser and judge of orchids, and is a learned and entertaining lecturer much in demand throughout the world.

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## ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS A Guide to Selection and Cultivation

Allison and Mark Webb

"Orchids for Beginners" is for those just starting out in orchids. It provides information about choosing orchids best suited to your conditions and how to grow them. There is advice on what to look for when choosing plants to avoid some common traps and the expense of losing plants unsuited to your conditions. The essential basics of cultivation for beginners are covered - potting media, mounting plants, repotting and deflasking as well as choosing locations and building bushhouses. There are suggestions for growing in country areas as well as indoors. The plant descriptions offer suggestions of plants to choose from as well as introducing some of the very varied forms of orchids.

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# ORAC NEWSLETTER

The Royal Horticultural Society Issue 22  
Orchid Registration Advisory Committee July 2000

## STATISTICS

Both the number of applications to register new grexes and the number of applicants new to orchid hybrid registration continue at a satisfactory rate. Probably because of an increase in pre-application enquiries via e-mail as to the likely acceptance of a cross and the acceptability of new names, the number of applications initially postponed and those ultimately rejected has continued to decrease.

## TAXA

Since Newsletter 21 (February 2000) 1 natural genus (*Houlletia*), 6 hybrid genera (*Chaubardiantibes* [Chiba], *Chaubardiella* x *Cochleanthes*, *Cyscellia* [Cys], *Ansella* x *Cynoches*, *Houlhora* [Vilra] *ie* *Gongora* x *Houlletia*; *Iacotelloara* [Ica], *ie* *Brassavola* x *Cattleya* x *Diactrium* x *Epidendrum* x *Laelia*, *Rittersbausenara* [Riba], *ie* *Colax* x *Galeottia* x *Promenaea* x *Zygopetalum*, *Senghasara* [Sngs], *ie* *Ada* x *Gomesa* x *Odontoglossum*) and 24 species in 12 genera have entered the International Orchid Register

## AMENDMENT OF NAME OF REGISTRANT

At the request of the Taiwan Sugar Research Institute all registrations hitherto attributed to Mr Wen-Huei Chen (an employee of the Taiwan Sugar Corporation) have now been re-attributed to the Taiwan Sugar Corporation.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Applicants are reminded that all photographs (prints or transparencies) submitted whether mandatory (ie for primary hybrids and the first registration in a new hybrid genus) or in lieu of a description MUST be in focus. Please note that digital photographs submitted on "floppy" discs (PC not Mac) are acceptable.

## THE HANDBOOK ON ORCHID NOMENCLATURE AND REGISTRATION NEW EDITION

Because it has not been feasible to produce an up-dated printed edition of the "Orchid Handbook" since the fourth was published in 1993, an interim and continually updated version is being prepared for publication on the Internet. When comments and criticisms received from this version have been evaluated and incorporated (if appropriate) a printed (fifth) edition will be published sometime after the 20th World Orchid Conference in 2002. It is anticipated that there will be some alteration to the structure of the printed edition as it is realised that its different parts require different frequencies of updating. For example, the lists of Natural Orchid Genera and Hybrid Generic Names etc need to be updated monthly whereas the Rules and Recommendations of Nomenclature and Registration, and the Grex Registration Procedure remain static for much longer periods. Publication on the Internet will not only allow frequent up-dating of these lists but orchid growers and breeders around the world will be encouraged to inform the editors of additions, omissions and corrections.

As soon as the Internet address is known it will be notified in the orchid press.

## CORRECTING THE PARENTAGE OF AN ORCHID GREX NAME

As this is a subject about which the Registration Office is often consulted it has been discussed by the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee. As a result the following is a joint statement agreed by the Senior Registrar (Dr Alan Leslie) and the International Orchid Registrar (Peter F Hunt) and approved by the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee.

"The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1995 in its first Principle declares that its purpose is to promote uniformity, accuracy and stability in the naming of.....horticultural plants. In its provisions for the conservation or sanctioning of epithets, it is clear that in cases of conflict it is promoting the choice of names that best preserve "existing usage" and prevent "undesirable changes in nomenclature".

The Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration allows for correction of a parentage in a grex registration but this is date-limited (ie: only within a six-month period of the original publication). To extend the privilege as a general rule would not be acceptable as there is clearly a potential for the parents *as stated* to have been used subsequently to produce progeny that may be circulating under the original grex name. However, where it can be shown that the true plant of a misidentified parent has not been in circulation (or has been very rare or has been little used in breeding) then there could be a case for making an exception. In which case, the original

grex parentage could be changed without the need to provide a new grex name for the original cross or any of the subsequently produced grexes in which it has played a part as a parent. In many instances, this would prevent a cascade of "undesirable changes in nomenclature" and promote accuracy and stability in orchid nomenclature.

The International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids on the advice of the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee has now agreed to consider cases which fall beyond the previous six-month rule.

Anyone wishing to submit proposals for a change in parentage should send to the Secretary of the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee full details of the plants concerned and their reasoning for the change. These will be considered by the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee and any approved by a two-thirds majority will be reported jointly to The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants and to the International Orchid Commission for record. They will then be published in the ORAC Newsletter and in an appropriate issue of the list of New Orchid Hybrids.\*

As an example of such a case already considered by the Orchid Registration Advisory Committee is *Lycaste* Jason registered in 1964 by Wyld Court Orchids with the parentage cited as *Lycaste macrobulbon* x *Lycaste lasioglossa*. Recent investigation has proved that Wyld Court Orchids were using a plant of *Lycaste cruentata* which had been mis-labelled as *Lycaste macrobulbon*. Therefore it is proposed that the parentage of *Lycaste* Jason be amended to *Lycaste cruentata* x *Lycaste lasioglossa*.

Peter F Hunt  
Secretary - Orchid Registration Advisory Committee  
c/o International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids  
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# New Orchid Hybrids

JULY/AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2000 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator unknown)		
ALEXANDERARA Pagan Pool	Molra. Pagan Lovesong x Oda. Matoole	Troweena(J.Woodward)
ASCOCENDA Connie Deville	Ascda. Khun Nok x V. Blue Grig	R.Hatos
Double Happiness	V. Josephine van Brero x Ascda. Thai Honey	How Wai Ron (Seremban O.N.)
Janet Hiddleston	Ascda. Nopawan x V. Danny German	Motes
Oneknowledge	V. Thow Pee Yen x Ascda. Children World	How Wai Lai
Rosalie Dixler	Ascda. Jean Ward x Ascfrm. curvifolium	J.Dixler(Kuitana)
Selsal's Passion Fruit	Ascda. Duang Porn x Ascda. Pralor	J.& I.Selles(O/U)
Wan Noor Daud	V. Mevr. L. Velthuis x Ascda. Madame Pami	Green Tech
ASCOFINETIA Red Pixie	Ascfr. Peach Blossom x Ascfrm. ampullaceum	I.Mochizuki
ASCONOPSPIS Crownfox Mango Mousse	Phal. Eileen x Ascfrm. Sagarik Gold	R.F.Orchids
BAPTIDIDIUM Tsiku Yellowbee	Bapt. echinata x Onc. onustum	Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
BEALLARA Jack Kendrick	Dgmra. Orcus Island x Oda. Durham Petite	J.L.Walker(O/U)
BIFREVARIA Chiyoda Brown	Bif. harrisoniae x Bif. tetragona †	K.Yoshinaga
BRASSOCATTLEYA Cosmo-Debutante	C. walkeriana x Bc. Pink Debutante	Kokusai
David Sander's Mimic	B. cucullata x Bc. Mount Hood	G.Delaney
Marriage of Convenience	B. nodosa x Bc. Mount Hood	G.Delaney
Wössner Icequeen	C. Howard Leonard x B. digbyana	F.Glanz
BRASSOLAELIA Sunset Glory	Bl. Richard Mueller x L. purpurata	H & R
BRASSOLAELIOCATTTLEYA Bon Voyage	L. anceps x Blc. Pamela Hetherington	Cal-Orchid
Brave Warrior	Blc. Oconee x Lc. Prophecy	L.Sakrzewski
Casual Affair	Lc. Bonanza x Bc. Cutler Bay	Don Massey
Crystal Lady	Lc. Pink Crystal x B. nodosa	A.Black
Debra	Blc. Sylvia Fry x Bc. Dream Trader	R.Battersby(O/U)
Dinzetti Mandrussato	Blc. End Moore x Lc. Senaphore	S.Barani
Duckitt Beauty	Blc. Lisa Irene x Lc. Susan Holguin	Duckitt
Guilshire's Lime Frost	Blc. Makaha Gold x B. digbyana	Guilshire

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
BRASSOLAELIOCATTTLEYA (continued)		
Guilshire's Spotted Lady	Lc. Spotted Doll x B. nodosa	Guilshire (Tropic 1)
Haiku Gold	Blc. Blumen Insel x Blc. Goldenzeile	Exotic Orchids
Hans Kunning	Blc. Willette Wong x Bc. Toshie Aoki	R.Agnes
Hsinying Flash	Blc. Maitland x C. Moscombe	Ching Hua
Hsinying Leopard	Blc. Waianae Leopard x C. Thospol Spot	Ching Hua
Hsinying Toki	Blc. Toshie Aoki x L. briegeri	Ching Hua
Illinois Volunteer Infantry	Blc. Corporal Botte x Lc. Lake Chabaneau	A.Kiehm
Kuwale Flare	Blc. Segundina Vizcarra x Lc. Wayndora	C.Kumano(Orchid Center)
Kuwale Gem	Blc. Segundina Vizcarra x Lc. Shellie Compton	C.Kumano(Orchid Center)
Lisa Manners	Blc. Oconee x C. arethystoglossa	M.Manners
Mei Lin Wong-Gary	Blc. Good News x Blc. Erin Kobayashi	Orch. of Waianae
Memoria Edward Wong	Blc. Eve Marie Barnett x Lc. John Anthony Howell	Orch. of Waianae
Memoria Jerry DePuydt	Blc. Chinese Bronze x C. Fascells	Simply Orch.(Stewart Orch.)
Millennium Masterpiece	Blc. Drumbeat x Bc. Mount Sywan	Don Massey
Millennium Renown	Bc. Liano x Bc. Mount Sywan	Don Massey
Monilani Jewel	Blc. California Girl x Bc. Mahina Yahiro	C.Kumano(Orchid Center)
Noble's Flare	Lc. Alexis Sauer x Bc. George Suzuki	S.Barani
Noble's Harmony	Lc. Lina Cavaleri x Bc. Orlade's Pink Paws	S.Barani
Pristine Beauty	Lc. Royal Emperor x Bc. Hertha Fry	Don Massey
Rustic Spots	Bl. Richard Mueller x C. Landate	H & R
Samba Drift	Lc. Sheila Lauterbach x Bc. Pastoral	R.Agnes
Samba Gift	Blc. Gift x Bc. Toshie Aoki	R.Agnes
Samba Liberty	Lc. Summer Belle x Bc. Pastoral	R.Agnes
Samba Moon	Blc. Haw Yuan Moon x Bc. Peach Cobbler	R.Agnes
Samba Opera	Bc. Turandot x Lc. Irene Finney	R.Agnes
Samba Pinky	Bc. Pink Sensation x Bc. Donald Reins	R.Agnes
Samba Smile	Bc. Pink Debutante x Lc. Susan Holguin	R.Agnes
Sandy Haldane	Blc. Royal Finery x Bc. Magnificent Obsession	M.Hearne
Siege of Vicksburg	Blc. Fort Sumter x Lc. Andrew Hausermann	A.Kiehm
Spotted Gem	C. Paldo Spots x Bc. Elaine Spotted Star	A.Tharp(O/U)
Surfer Girl	L. anceps x Blc. California Girl	Cal-Orchid
Tsiku Ocilia	Blc. Nippon Flag x C. dolosa	Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
Tsunami	L. anceps x Blc. Canyon View	Cal-Orchid
CATASETUM Zachary Joseph	Cism. Spotted Dragon x Cism. violascens †	J.Bryson(JEM)
CATTHERIA Akane	C. Chocolate Drop x Bark. skinneri	I.Mochizuki
CATTLEYA Beautiful Life	C. Candy Tuft x C. Cherry Chip	S.Kayaba
Crown Royal	C. Fabingiana x C. Porcia	Y.Hayakawa
Curtisy	C. Bowbest x C. Earl	K.& E.Morrison(O/U)
Noble's Gold Year	C. Jaguariuna x C. Virginia Ruiz	S.Barani
Noble's Lady	C. Bangkok Beauty x C. Dubiosa	S.Barani
Pablo Spots	C. Priscilla Ward x C. Fascells	A.Tharp(O/U)
Taino Otoba	C. Cynthia Martel Utuado x C. skinneri	Orch.by Eli
Tsiku Taiwan	C. dolosa x C. walkeriana	Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
Utuado Espectacular	C. Hawaiian Variable x C. Sunny Drop Utuado	Orch.by Eli
CYMBIDIUM All My Love	Cym. Jentee x Cym. Lucky Rainbow	Bio-U
Anyone Can	Cym. Fancy Free x Cym. Belle Glade	Cal-Orchid
Aroma Candle	Cym. Jentee x Cym. Seaside	Bio-U
Beautiful Sunday	Cym. Eikon x Cym. Kiss Me	Bio-U

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>CYMBIDIUM (continued)</i>		
Bling-Bling	<i>Cym. mastersii</i> x <i>Cym. parishii</i>	Orchids Limited Int. (Geyslerland)
Call Me Love	<i>Cym. Jenteel</i> x <i>Cym. Great Katy</i>	Bio-U
Camino Real	<i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Robert Rowe</i>	Cal-Orchid
Cape Cariga	<i>Cym. Cariga</i> x <i>Cym. Gauteng</i>	Duckitt
Cape Vintage	<i>Cym. Red Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Peter's Beacon</i>	Duckitt
Celebrity Star	<i>Cym. Solana Beach</i> x <i>Cym. Dutchman's Delight</i>	Ezi-Gro
Championship	<i>Cym. Jenteel</i> x <i>Cym. Pure Cupid</i>	Bio-U
Christine Jamieson	<i>Cym. Daffodil Grove</i> x <i>Cym. Sweet Touch</i>	Ezi-Gro
Copper Darling	<i>Cym. Red Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Gauteng</i>	Duckitt
Crystall Dream	<i>Cym. Jenteel</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Kiss</i>	Bio-U
Duckitt Bicentennial	<i>Cym. Red Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Rod</i>	Duckitt
Emerald Jewel	<i>Cym. Gold Madonna</i> x <i>Cym. Emerald Lake</i>	Ezi-Gro
Escudo de Oro	<i>Cym. Portuguese Passion</i> x <i>Cym. Sarah's Star</i>	Orchids Limited Int. (Bailey's Orchids)
Fairy Doll	<i>Cym. Jenteel</i> x <i>Cym. Kiss Me</i>	Bio-U
Fay Devereil	<i>Cym. Solana Beach</i> x <i>Cym. Pebbles</i>	Ezi-Gro
Festival	<i>Cym. Harry Sakell</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i>	Ezi-Gro
Five Stars	<i>Cym. Alegria</i> x <i>Cym. Dutchman's Delight</i>	Ezi-Gro
Forrest Garden	<i>Cym. Pink Vei</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Bio-U
Gayle Stokes	<i>Cym. Lone Star</i> x <i>Cym. Golden Celebration</i>	Ezi-Gro
George Lutan	<i>Cym. Lone Star</i> x <i>Cym. Royal Post</i>	Ezi-Gro(Bryants)
Golden Light	<i>Cym. Organdy</i> x <i>Cym. Wallamurra</i>	Kawano Merclone
Golden Rooke	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Bio-U
Hambone	<i>Cym. Hamsey</i> x <i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i>	Cal-Orchid
Hot Hopes	<i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Belle Glade</i>	Cal-Orchid
Hot and Cold	<i>Cym. Pink Globe</i> x <i>Cym. Hot 'n' Spicy</i>	Ezi-Gro
John Butler	<i>Cym. John Jansma</i> x <i>Cym. Daffodil Grove</i>	Ezi-Gro
John Kear	<i>Cym. Daffodil Grove</i> x <i>Cym. Up Creek</i>	Ezi-Gro
Keith Podger	<i>Cym. Willunga Royal</i> x <i>Cym. Christopher</i>	Ezi-Gro
Kimberley Bay	<i>Cym. Valley Bay</i> x <i>Cym. Green Glass</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Kimberley Beach	<i>Cym. Blush of Spring</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvan Beach</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Kimberley Lady	<i>Cym. Red Valley</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Splash</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Kimberley Meadows	<i>Cym. Pure Zumma</i> x <i>Cym. Green Glass</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Kimberley Ransom	<i>Cym. Pure Ransom</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Nymph</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Kimberley Station	<i>Cym. Red Valley</i> x <i>Cym. Cronulla</i>	Kimberley Orch.
Little Elf	<i>Cym. Oymilum</i> x <i>Cym. Parish Dragon</i>	Ezi-Gro
Love Essence	<i>Cym. Kiss Me</i> x <i>Cym. Stellar Festival</i>	Bio-U
Magic Times	<i>Cym. Valley Bay</i> x <i>Cym. Cleo's Melody</i>	Ezi-Gro
Memoria Desmond Leahy	<i>Cym. Carlove</i> x <i>Cym. lowianum</i>	D.Bonham
Morie	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Dutchman's Delight</i>	Ezi-Gro
Mud Lark	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Robin</i>	Bio-U
Music Star	<i>Cym. Kiss Me</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Ezi-Gro
Nealnbob	<i>Cym. Kiwi Magic</i> x <i>Cym. One Tree Hill</i>	Bio-U
Neville Rudd	<i>Cym. Rolf Bolin</i> x <i>Cym. Tapestry</i>	Cal-Orchid(Geyslerland)
Nikana Madonna	<i>Cym. Poetic Fair</i> x <i>Cym. Gardalvin</i>	Adelaide
Olympic Gold	<i>Cym. Bill Quinn</i> x <i>Cym. Misschap</i>	N.Hlawatch(A.R.Bryant)
Pure Propose	<i>Cym. Winter Paradise</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i>	Trowena(J.Woodward)
Red Sensation	<i>Cym. Fire Starlet</i> x <i>Cym. Romantic Flower</i>	Bio-U
Reserve Your Heart	<i>Cym. Jenteel</i> x <i>Cym. Pink Crystal</i>	Kawano Merclone
Ruby Valley	<i>Cym. Valley Regent</i> x <i>Cym. Ruby Eyes</i>	Bio-U
Sharon Deans	<i>Cym. Palace Court</i> x <i>Cym. Jeanette Deans</i>	A.Canal(Mills)
Standing Ovation	<i>Cym. Tracey Reddaway</i> x <i>Cym. Ovation</i>	Ezi-Gro
Sunset Rose	<i>Cym. Alegria</i> x <i>Cym. Royden</i>	Trowena(J.Woodward)
Super Hero	<i>Cym. James Tee Kirk</i> x <i>Cym. tracyanum</i>	P.Gibson(W.R.Johnson) Orchids Limited Int. (Geyslerland)
NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>CYMBIDIUM (continued)</i>		
Sweet Location	<i>Cym. Flower Dance</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Bio-U
Sweetness	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. lowianum</i>	Orchids Limited Int. (Geyslerland)
Sweet Surrender	<i>Cym. Girl Crazy</i> x <i>Cym. Robert Rowe</i>	Cal-Orchid
Vive	<i>Cym. Via Dei Playa</i> x <i>Cym. Fancy Free</i>	Ezi-Gro
White Lover	<i>Cym. Great Katy</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Cherry</i>	Kawano Merclone
<i>DENDROBIUM</i>		
Ava Nagasaka	<i>Den. cruentum</i> x <i>Den. Gloucester Charm</i>	T. Abe
Basil	<i>Den. Dainty Gem</i> x <i>Den. kingianum</i>	W.Fisher
Beauty Harmony	<i>Den. Pretty Star</i> x <i>Den. Second Love</i>	Bio-U
Blue Titan	<i>Den. Titan</i> x <i>Den. Blue Twinkle</i>	H & R
Cherry Song	<i>Den. bigblum</i> x <i>Den. Princess Noriko</i>	T.Nagasaka
Daphne	<i>Den. Daisy Gem</i> x <i>Den. Bardo Rose</i>	W.Fisher
Dorothea	<i>Den. Star Sapphire</i> x <i>Den. Utopia</i>	A.McAndrew
Enzed Exquisite	<i>Den. Jombook</i> x <i>Den. Shelleen</i>	D.Burgess
Future World	<i>Den. Second Love</i> x <i>Den. Sailor Boy</i>	Bio-U
Hawaiian Punch	<i>Den. Norma Jackson</i> x <i>Den. Blue Twinkle</i>	H & R
Hilda's Heart	<i>Den. Elegant Heart</i> x <i>Den. Hilda Poxon</i>	P & P.Wallis(W.T.Upton)
Ken Dream	<i>Den. Flieth State</i> x <i>Den. thysiflorum</i>	K.Yoshinaga
Kheil Sunshine	<i>Den. Boonchoo Gold</i> x <i>Den. Jlad Gold</i>	Orch.By Cita(O/U)
Li Deng Hui	<i>Den. Burana Gold</i> x <i>Den. Karie Wakida</i>	Orchis Flor.
Little Rainbow	<i>Den. Rainbow Dance</i> x <i>Den. Hamana Lake</i>	T. Abe
Memoria Margery Umner	<i>Den. Nagasaki</i> x <i>Den. Yukidaruma</i>	I.Cohen(R.Pereira)
Palolo Nights	<i>Den. Grace Okabe</i> x <i>Den. Burmese Ruby</i>	Nakama(K.Kamiya)
Pretty Star	<i>Den. Hatsushimo</i> x <i>Den. Sakuragari</i>	Bio-U
Rainbow Quest	<i>Den. Snow Baby</i> x <i>Den. Second Love</i>	Bio-U
Tandi	<i>Den. Ng Eng Cheow</i> x <i>Den. Anchoring Lubag</i>	T.Chua(Law Moi Hwa)
Tang See Hang	<i>Den. Fuchs Blue Twist</i> x <i>Den. lesianthera</i>	Cheah Wah Sang
Tsiku Firefly	<i>Den. Dawn Maree</i> x <i>Den. williamsonii</i>	Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
Tsiku Maggie	<i>Den. Sweet Dawn</i> x <i>Den. cruentum</i>	Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
DISA		
Yenting Shadows	<i>Disa tripetaloides</i> x <i>Disa longicornu</i>	Paphanatics
<i>DORTAENOPSIS</i>		
Admiral's Club	<i>Phal. New Mary</i> x <i>Dips. Bright Kiss</i>	N.Mountford
Amy Faxter	<i>Dips. Marty</i> x <i>Dips. Memoria James McPherson</i>	Owens Orchids
Hilda Fleck	<i>Dips. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma's Pixie</i>	J.Frehsonke
Orchidom Goldeneye	<i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> x <i>Dips. Big Bulls-Eye</i>	N.Mountford
Orchidom Peachie Cat	<i>Phal. Misty Green</i> x <i>Dips. Okay Seven</i>	N.Mountford
Orchidom Pretty Elf	<i>Dips. Pretty Nice</i> x <i>Dips. Red Elf</i>	N.Mountford
Orchidom Tropical Kiss	<i>Phal. David Loeb</i> x <i>Dips. Bright Kiss</i>	N.Mountford
Oscar-Felix	<i>Phal. Goldiana</i> x <i>Dips. Inverness Firebrand</i>	N.Mountford
Princess Lilac	<i>Dips. Anna-Larai Soekardi</i> x <i>Phal. stuartiana</i>	Chadwick & Son(Pine Ridge)
Samba Sport	<i>Phal. Antarctic</i> x <i>Dips. Coral Harbor</i>	Liu Jia-Bin
Samba Star	<i>Phal. Devon Michele</i> x <i>Dips. Tarnyn Drinan</i>	R.Agnes
Samba Valentine	<i>Phal. Antarctic</i> x <i>Dips. Happy Valentine</i>	R.Agnes
Tzu Chiang Auckland	<i>Phal. Taida Auckland</i> x <i>Phal. Yunggho Princess Gelb</i>	R.Agnes
Tzu Chiang Canary	<i>Dips. Autumn Sun</i> x <i>Phal. Yunggho Gelb Canary</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Tzu Chiang Key	<i>Phal. Yunggho Gelb Canary</i> x <i>Dips. Sogo Manager</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Tzu Chiang Sunny	<i>Phal. Brother Crystal</i> x <i>Dips. Autumn Sun</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
DRACULA		
Swamp Fox	<i>Drac. cordobae</i> x <i>Drac. bella</i>	G.Hart(O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>EPICATTILEYA</i> Red Valley	C. Rose Drop x <i>Epi. stanfordianum</i>	Orch.by Eli	<i>MILTONIA (continued)</i> Enzan Winter	<i>Milt.</i> Eastern Bay x <i>Milt.</i> Currie Marr	Mukoyama
<i>EPIPACTIS</i> Catalina	<i>Epcts. gigantea</i> x <i>Epcts. royleana</i> †	Lowland-Biotech(P. Stein)	Golden Grail	<i>Milt.</i> Blackberry Cream x <i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay	Sunset
<i>Ventura</i>	<i>Epcts. palustris</i> x <i>Epcts. mairei</i>	Lowland-Biotech(P. Stein)	Hawking's Black Hole	<i>Milt.</i> Cape Flatery x <i>Milt.</i> Leo Holguin	C.Caswell
<i>GRAMMATOCYMBIDIUM</i> Star Festival	<i>Cym.</i> Golden Elf x <i>Gram. scriptum</i>	Kawano Merclone	Lake Ida	<i>Milt.</i> Memoria Ida Seigel x <i>Milt.</i> Snohomish	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
<i>HASEGAWAARA</i> Double Brandy	<i>Cyna.</i> Brandi x <i>Pot.</i> Ronald Pallister	D.Neueoroff	Lakeight	<i>Milt.</i> Lake Ida x <i>Milt.</i> Limeright	Mukoyama(Geyserland)
<i>Free Brandy</i>	<i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit x <i>Cyna.</i> Brandi	D.Neueoroff	Mont Nicholle	<i>Milt.</i> Emotion x <i>Milt.</i> Bequest Vincent	E.Young O.F.
<i>Napalm Dawn</i>	<i>Sic.</i> Napalm x <i>Otr.</i> Anzac Dawn	D.Neueoroff	Patricia Marie Linases	<i>Milt.</i> Yuko Hatsu x <i>Milt.</i> Pearl Ono	I.Komoda
<i>HAWKINSARA</i> Brandi's Leap	<i>Cyna.</i> Brandi x <i>Sic.</i> Quantum Leap	D.Neueoroff	Royal Arch Cascade	<i>Milt.</i> Memoria Ida Seigel x <i>Milt.</i> Union Bay	Sunset
<i>IWANAGARA</i> Olympic Cup	<i>Bic.</i> Yellow Imp x <i>Iwan.</i> Appleblossom	F.Clarke	Ruby Sunset	<i>Milt.</i> Sean Kane x <i>Milt.</i> Ruby Falls	Sunset
<i>LAELIOCATONIA</i> Brand New Capri	<i>Lcyna.</i> Brand New Susie x <i>Cyna.</i> Capri	D.Neueoroff	Twenty-four Carat	<i>Milt.</i> Blackberry Cream x <i>Milt.</i> Gary Baker	Sunset
<i>LAELIOCATILEYA</i> Fancy Petite	<i>Lc.</i> Stephen Oliver Fouraker x <i>C. luteola</i>	Orch.by Eli	*NEOSTYLOPSIS (Nsls.) Fukunokami	Neost. Lou Sneary x <i>Phal.</i> Zada Kaala	T.Morie
<i>Fantasy Tsukuba</i> For Robert Oppenheimer	<i>Lc.</i> Irene Finney x <i>C. mendiell</i>	T.Aita	<i>ODONTODA</i> Bawley Point	<i>Oda.</i> Cribb Point x <i>Oda.</i> Mornington	E.Beehag
<i>Hsingying Excell</i>	<i>C.</i> Intertexta x <i>Lc.</i> Eximia	C.Caswell(Stewart Orch.)	Florence Beales	<i>Odm.</i> <i>crocidpterum</i> † x <i>Cda.</i> <i>rosea</i>	P.Sander
<i>Jungle Festival</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Excellescombe x <i>L.</i> <i>briegeri</i>	Ching Hua	Golden Point	<i>Oda.</i> Robert Dugger x <i>Oda.</i> Fort Point	Mukoyama(Golden Gate)
<i>My Generation</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Jungle Elf x <i>C.</i> Landate	H & R	Mono Lake	<i>Oda.</i> Saint Clement x <i>Oda.</i> Mentor	Sunset
<i>Noble's Emotion</i>	<i>L.</i> <i>anceps</i> x <i>Lc.</i> Casillas Spring	Cal-Orchid	Rocinante	<i>Odm.</i> <i>cervantesii</i> x <i>Cda.</i> <i>noeziliana</i>	Troweena(J.Woodward)
<i>Noble's Lilac</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Maria Aparecida Barani x <i>Lc.</i> Beatriz Kynning	S.Barani	Ruadriere	<i>Oda.</i> Gargate Mill x <i>Oda.</i> Mont Cambrai	E.Young O.F.
<i>Pink Crystal</i>	<i>C.</i> Francis T. C. Au x <i>Lc.</i> Ronnie Von	S.Barani	Spring Verity	<i>Oda.</i> Avewood x <i>Oda.</i> Alstir	Sunset
<i>Redland Standard</i>	<i>C.</i> <i>loddigesii</i> x <i>L.</i> <i>crispata</i>	A.Black(O/U)	Willinga	<i>Oda.</i> Falls Creek x <i>Oda.</i> Cribb Point	E.Beehag
<i>Samba Ovation</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Bundy's Pearl x <i>Lc.</i> Drumbeat	L.Sakrzewski	<i>ODONTODIUM</i> Enid Sullivan	<i>Odm.</i> Red Nugget x <i>Odm.</i> Isler's Goldregen	L.McLaughlin(Golden Gate)
<i>Samba Victory</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Ovation x <i>Lc.</i> Drumbeat	R.Agnes	<i>ODONTOGLOSSUM</i> Aruleit	<i>Odm.</i> <i>bictoniense</i> x <i>Odm.</i> <i>cirrhosum</i>	Glen.O.Across
<i>Sanyo Jackpot</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Orquidacea's Victory x <i>Lc.</i> Ovalion	R.Agnes	Forrest Robinson	<i>Odm.</i> Ocean Falls x <i>Odm.</i> <i>crispum</i>	Sunset
<i>Spring Angel</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple x <i>Lc.</i> José Dias Castro	Fuji Nurs.	Grune de Bacquet	<i>Odm.</i> Coupe Point x <i>Odm.</i> Many Waters	E.Young O.F.
<i>Summer Sunshine</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Casillas Spring x <i>C.</i> Angelwalker	H & R	Sabloniere	<i>Odm.</i> <i>bictoniense</i> x <i>Odm.</i> Coupe Point	E.Young O.F.
<i>Tskiu Rosaria</i>	<i>Lc.</i> Colorama x <i>Lc.</i> Bethune	M.Hotta	<i>ONCIDIODA</i> Space Noz	<i>Onc.</i> <i>sphacelatum</i> x <i>Cda.</i> <i>noeziliana</i>	Okika
<i>LYCASTE</i> Candy Sister	<i>Lc.</i> Janet x <i>Lc.</i> Tropic Charm	Tskiu Taiwan Orch.	<i>ONCIDIUM</i> Be Nan	<i>Onc.</i> Beatrice Emery x <i>Onc.</i> <i>nanum</i>	G.Delaney
<i>Delle</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> Yoko's Sister x <i>Lyc.</i> <i>candida</i>	Y.Suzuki	Kayley	<i>Onc.</i> Kayster x <i>Onc.</i> Stanley Smith	E.Beehag(R.Perreira)
<i>Doctor Guillermo Arriola</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> Sagittarius x <i>Lyc.</i> Capricorn	Y.Suzuki	Pepper Flakes	<i>Onc.</i> Rio's Fireworks x <i>Onc.</i> <i>syvestre</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
<i>Memoria Otto Mittelstadt</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> Macama x <i>Lyc.</i> Sunrise	Sunset	Samba Doll	<i>Onc.</i> Popoki x <i>Onc.</i> Barbie	R.Agnes
<i>Nelfertari</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> Jackpot x <i>Lyc.</i> Macama	Sunset	Susan's Barbie	<i>Onc.</i> Susan Perreira x <i>Onc.</i> Barbie	E.Beehag(R.Perreira)
<i>Premier Cru Classe</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> <i>linguella</i> † x <i>Lyc.</i> <i>skinneri</i>	M.Bodile	<i>OTAAARA</i> Hidden Gold	<i>Cyna.</i> Why Not x <i>Bl.</i> Richard Mueller	H & R
<i>Starfire</i>	<i>Lyc.</i> <i>linguella</i> † x <i>Lyc.</i> Sunset	Sunset	<i>PAPHIOPEDILUM</i> Angelus	<i>Paph.</i> Armeni White x <i>Paph.</i> <i>bellatulum</i>	Hanaranyai(K.Takeshia)
	<i>Lyc.</i> <i>lesioglossa</i> x <i>Lyc.</i> Betty Sparrow	Troweena(O/U)	Butterscotch Sundae	<i>Paph.</i> Palos Verdes x <i>Paph.</i> Stefani Pitta	Orchid Zone
<i>MILTONIA</i> Enzan	<i>Milt.</i> Valerie Binks x <i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay	Mukoyama	Celler Freude	<i>Paph.</i> Pinocchio x <i>Paph.</i> <i>parishii</i>	Wichmann Orch.
<i>Enzan Autumn</i>	<i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay x <i>Milt.</i> Eastern Bay	Mukoyama	Church Path	<i>Paph.</i> Pathfinder Navigator x <i>Paph.</i> Winston Churchill	Adelaide
<i>Enzan Hill</i>	<i>Milt.</i> Currie Marr x <i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay	Mukoyama	Dot's Reward	<i>Paph.</i> Memoria Robert Ward x <i>Paph.</i> Dot McNay	Paphanatics
<i>Enzan Summer</i>	<i>Milt.</i> Valerie Binks x <i>Milt.</i> Eastern Bay	Mukoyama	Double Bacon	<i>Paph.</i> Double Deception x <i>Paph.</i> James Bacon	Robertson Orch.
			Edmond Samuel Ritter	<i>Paph.</i> <i>charlesworthii</i> x <i>Paph.</i> <i>sanderianum</i>	S.R.Weltz
			Eerie Flame	<i>Paph.</i> Flame Arrow x <i>Paph.</i> Macabre	Paphanatics

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALLOPIDIUM (continued)</i>			<i>PHALAEOPSIS (continued)</i>		
Elegant Angel	<i>Paph. Makuli</i> x <i>Paph. charlesworthii</i>	Orchids Limited Int.	Orchidom Best Moon	<i>Phal. Rockingham Moon</i> x <i>Phal. Brecko Snowbest</i>	N.Mountford
Francisco Baptista	<i>Paph. Norito Hasegawa</i> x <i>Paph. Memoria Larry Heuer</i>	Paphanatics	Orchidom Crystal	<i>Phal. Crystelle Smith</i> x <i>Phal. Florida Snow</i>	N.Mountford
Hiro Voice	<i>Paph. Bella Lucia</i> x <i>Paph. sukakulii</i>	Hanaranya	Orchidom Crystal Empress	<i>Phal. Crystelle Smith</i> x <i>Phal. Empress</i>	N.Mountford
Impulse	<i>Paph. Incantation</i> x <i>Paph. Pulsar</i>	Orchid Zone	Orchidom Frosty Moon	<i>Phal. Mishima Frost</i> x <i>Phal. Rockingham Moon</i>	N.Mountford
Jabuk	<i>Paph. Persimella</i> x <i>Paph. Colonella</i>	Adelaide	Orchidom Jeweled Pony	<i>Phal. equestris</i> x <i>Phal. Harford's Jewel</i>	N.Mountford
James Robertson	<i>Paph. James Bacon</i> x <i>Paph. sukakulii</i>	Robertson Orch.	Orchidom Moon Witch	<i>Phal. Rockingham Moon</i> x <i>Phal. Schneewittchen</i>	N.Mountford
Junko's Melody	<i>Paph. Memoria Larry Heuer</i> x <i>Paph. delenatii</i>	Paphanatics	Orchidom Tropical Frost	<i>Phal. Nantai</i> x <i>Phal. Mishima Frost</i>	N.Mountford
Lobethal	<i>Paph. Chantal</i> x <i>Paph. Blanche Sawyer</i>	Adelaide	Orchidom Whistling Snow	<i>Phal. Whistling Swan</i> x <i>Phal. Schneewittchen</i>	N.Mountford
Memoria Anlie Linsman	<i>Paph. delenatii</i> x <i>Paph. Fumi's Delight</i>	G.Decker	Penang Princess	<i>Phal. Princess Kailani</i> x <i>Phal. Amber Delle</i>	Ool Leng Sun
Monti Nicholle	<i>Paph. charlesworthii</i> x <i>Paph. Black Maud</i>	E.Young O.F.	Penang Ruby	<i>Phal. Betty Leong</i> x <i>Phal. violacea</i>	Ool Leng Sun
Moses Weltz	<i>Paph. Massaiarum</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	S.R.Weltz	Pisgah Lovely	<i>Phal. Pacific Prelude</i> x <i>Phal. Eleanor Yates</i>	Owens Orchids
Norbert Gomes	<i>Paph. insigne</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	Orchids Limited Int.	Purple Fire	<i>Phal. Rose Miva</i> x <i>Phal. Kandy Queen</i>	R.B.G.Peradeniya
Oliver John Ritter	<i>Paph. Voodoo Magic</i> x <i>Paph. ciliolare</i>	S.R.Weltz	Red Mosaic	<i>Phal. Talung's Red Fire</i> x <i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i>	A.D.Stock
Pathfinder Illustrious	<i>Paph. County Fair</i> x <i>Paph. Moleyne</i>	S.Condon	Roman Tawny	<i>Phal. Red Thrill</i> x <i>Phal. Ken Peterson</i>	A.D.Stock
Pt River Amanda	<i>Paph. Pt River</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda</i>	Adelaide	Ruby Wish	<i>Phal. Roman Gem</i> x <i>Phal. venosa</i>	D.Burton(J.Romans)
Raisin Flag	<i>Paph. Raisin Jack</i> x <i>Paph. Red Maude</i>	Paphanatics	Samba Beach	<i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Wish</i>	A.D.Stock
Robert de Veer	<i>Paph. Ruby Anniversary</i> x <i>Paph. Red Glory</i>	Seven Rocks(O.Vengkhon)	Samba Blush	<i>Phal. Eastern Beach</i> x <i>Phal. Mary Vance</i>	R.Agnes
Roberto Agnes	<i>Paph. adductum</i> x <i>Paph. superbiens</i>	Paphanatics	Samba Chiffon	<i>Phal. Florida Snow</i> x <i>Phal. Chiffon Blush</i>	R.Agnes
Super Dupier	<i>Paph. Double Deception</i> x <i>Paph. Jabuk</i>	Adelaide	Samba Fire	<i>Phal. Lippelauer</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma Plum</i>	R.Agnes
Uralda	<i>Paph. Pathinder Song</i> x <i>Paph. Jabuk</i>	Nizumi(Gallup & Stribling)	Samba Hot Spot	<i>Phal. Antarctic</i> x <i>Phal. Orlade's Hot Spot</i>	R.Agnes
Via Ayako	<i>Paph. Thunder Bay</i> x <i>Paph. Via Figueroa</i>	Paphanatics(N.Tannac)	Samba Light	<i>Phal. Mary Vance</i> x <i>Phal. Devon Michele</i>	R.Agnes
Well Done	<i>Paph. Domenica</i> x <i>Paph. Wellesleyanum</i>	S.R.Weltz	Samba Opal	<i>Phal. Opaline</i> x <i>Phal. Marlene Holl</i>	R.Agnes
Waltz Redmarble	<i>Paph. Redezelle</i> x <i>Paph. ciliolare</i>	S.R.Weltz	Samba Pride	<i>Phal. Golden Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Jenifer</i>	R.Agnes
William Henderson	<i>Paph. Memoria Robert Ward</i> x <i>Paph. Knock Knock</i>	F.Glanz	Samba Silk	<i>Phal. Lippstadt</i> x <i>Phal. Spring Silk</i>	R.Agnes
Wössner Baraband	<i>Paph. barbatum</i> x <i>Paph. randsi</i>		Samba Tales	<i>Phal. Carmela's Stripe</i> x <i>Phal. Fairy Tales</i>	R.Agnes
Wössner Zweig	<i>Paph. barbigarum</i> x <i>Paph. helenae</i>		San Shia Tetra	<i>Phal. tetraspis</i> x <i>Phal. sanderiana</i>	Hou Tse Liu
PESCATOBOLLEA	<i>Pes. lehmannii</i> x <i>Bol. violacea</i>	Kokusai	Sesal's Spotted Omni	<i>Phal. Gold and Spots</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Omni</i>	J.&I.Selles
Cosmo-Violetta			Stock's Red Coral	<i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i> x <i>Phal. Ken Peterson</i>	A.D.Stock
PHALOCALANTHE			Stock's Red Spirit	<i>Phal. Spirit House</i> x <i>Phal. Dotty Woodson</i>	A.D.Stock
Kryptonite	<i>Cal. Rozel</i> x <i>Phaius tankervilleae</i>	E.F.G.Orchids	Stock's Yellow Bird	<i>Phal. Jim Kull</i> x <i>Phal. Livingston's Dazzle</i>	A.D.Stock
PHALAEOPSIS			Stone Chen Sin	<i>Phal. Mahalo</i> x <i>Phal. Prima</i>	Chen Gee-En
Brother Calypso	<i>Phal. Brother Delight</i> x <i>Phal. violacea</i>	L.Galdea(Brother)	Sun Yi Glamour	<i>Phal. Fairy Tales</i> x <i>Phal. Pinlong Cinderella</i>	Elim Orch.
Cordova Red	<i>Phal. Cordova</i> x <i>Phal. Ken Peterson</i>	A.D.Stock	Thekla Werner Kuch	<i>Phal. Flora Delight</i> x <i>Phal. Antarctic</i>	PCroezan
Dominican Empress	<i>Phal. Opening Night</i> x <i>Phal. Empress</i>	N.Mountford	Tzu Chiang Beauty	<i>Phal. Super Stupid</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma's Pixie</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Dorothy Roberts	<i>Phal. Fairy Tales</i> x <i>Phal. Elise de Valec</i>	S.R.Weltz	Tzu Chiang Cherry	<i>Phal. Brother Pico Mary</i> x <i>Phal. Yungbo Princess Gelb</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Dorothy Rodham	<i>Phal. Arctic Dawn</i> x <i>Phal. Malibu Mascot</i>	T.Larkin	Tzu Chiang Christati	<i>Phal. Timothy Christopher</i> x <i>Phal. Kuntranti Parashati</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Gold Fusion	<i>Phal. Golden Emperor</i> x <i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i>	A.D.Stock	Tzu Chiang Crystal	<i>Phal. Brother Crystal</i> x <i>Phal. Yungbo Gelb Canary</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Great Pumpkin	<i>Phal. Amy Leann Scott</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Wish</i>	A.D.Stock	Tzu Chiang Darling	<i>Phal. Darling Taiwan</i> x <i>Phal. Yungbo Princess Gelb</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Hawaiian Hunter	<i>Phal. Helenege</i> x <i>Phal. Dawn Hunter</i>	Fuji Nurs.(R.Takase)	Tzu Chiang Glad	<i>Phal. Liu Tuen-Shen</i> x <i>Phal. Gladys Read</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Jessica's Dream	<i>Phal. Red Dream</i> x <i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i>	John H.Miller	Tzu Chiang King	<i>Phal. Ever spring King</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Fancy</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
July Fourth	<i>Phal. Leucadia Spots</i> x <i>Phal. Naoko Moriama</i>	John H.Miller	Tzu Chiang Lily	<i>Phal. Tzu Chiang Glad</i> x <i>Phal. Tzu Chiang Tetralitz</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Kandy Queen	<i>Phal. Lak Isuru</i> x <i>Phal. Lakiya</i>	R.B.G.Peradeniya(O/U)	Tzu Chiang Tetraltiz	<i>Phal. tetraspis</i> x <i>Phal. richoltzii</i>	Tzu Chiang Orch.
Lak Isuru	<i>Phal. Alice Gloria</i> x <i>Phal. Lakkusum</i>	R.B.G.Peradeniya(O/U)	Wakabatsuyu	<i>Phal. Yukimai</i> x <i>Phal. cornu-cervi</i>	T.Morfe
Lakkusum	<i>Phal. Cindy Brandt</i> x <i>Phal. Muriel Turner</i>	R.B.G.Peradeniya(O/U)	Wax	<i>Phal. Philipp De Biase</i> x <i>Phal. venosa</i>	John Hutchinson(O/U)
Lakiya	<i>Phal. Demoiselle</i> x <i>Phal. Schneeball</i>	R.B.G.Peradeniya(O/U)	White Horizon	<i>Phal. Carmela's Wonder</i> x <i>Phal. Queenslander Queen</i>	Robertson Orch.
Lo Kam Ming	<i>Phal. violacea</i> x <i>Phal. Hawaiian Welcome</i>	Tham Chee Keong (Lo Kam Ming)	William Jefferson Clinton	<i>Phal. Hausermann's Goldcup</i> x <i>Phal. Malibu Imp</i>	T.Larkin
Mahalo Fire	<i>Phal. Mahalo</i> x <i>Phal. Dotty Woodson</i>	A.D.Stock	PHALANETIA		
Margit Bleitus	<i>Phal. fasciata</i> x <i>Phal. Grosbeak</i>	J.Barrick	Hatsuhotaru	<i>Neof. falcata</i> x <i>Phal. cornu-cervi</i>	T.Morfe
Mildred's Surprise	<i>Phal. venosa</i> x <i>Phal. Mildred's Delight</i>	M.Speer	Hiderboshi	<i>Phita. Irene</i> x <i>Phal. Zada Kaala</i>	T.Morfe
Miva Bartigny	<i>Phal. Miva Barbara</i> x <i>Phal. Raptigny</i>	Michel Vacherot	PHPRAGMIPEDIUM		
Mountain Gold	<i>Phal. Brother Lawrence</i> x <i>Phal. Luna Moth</i>	K.Baxley(Lines)	Devil Fire	<i>Phrag. Grande</i> x <i>Phrag. warsawiczianum</i>	D.Pulley
New Gold	<i>Phal. Old Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Memoria Regina Busse</i>	A.D.Stock	Fred Wright	<i>Phrag. lindleyanum</i> x <i>Phrag. wallisi</i>	C.Van Dyke(L.Hegedus)



NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PLEIONE</i> Eleanor Lavinia Hazelton Maurice George Hazelton	<i>Pln.</i> Fu Manchu x <i>Pln.</i> Surtsey <i>Pln.</i> Fu Manchu x <i>Pln.</i> Berapi	M. Hazelton M. Hazelton
<i>POLYSTACHYA</i> Ice Cap Millennium Star	<i>Pol.</i> <i>concreta</i> x <i>Pol.</i> <i>virginica</i> <i>Pol.</i> <i>Oudepost</i> x <i>Pol.</i> <i>virginica</i>	Duckitt Duckitt
<i>POTINARA</i> Dal's Jet Dal's Moon Lois Rohde Miyuki Gold Napalm Spirit Odorn's Sweetheart Samba Charmer Samba Laranja Samba Peak Samba Sangria	<i>Pot.</i> <i>Free Spirit</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tangerine Jewel</i> <i>Pot.</i> <i>Free Spirit</i> x <i>Bic.</i> <i>Erin Kobayashi</i> <i>Pot.</i> <i>Neopolitan</i> x <i>Bic.</i> <i>Memoria</i> Amelia Bertsch <i>Sic.</i> <i>Hazel Boyd</i> x <i>Bic.</i> <i>Waikiki Gold</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Napalm</i> x <i>Pot.</i> <i>Free Spirit</i> <i>Bic.</i> <i>Toshie Aoki</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Wendy's Valentine</i> <i>C.</i> <i>Little Miss Charming</i> x <i>Pot.</i> <i>Fong Lam</i> <i>Pot.</i> <i>William Farrell</i> x <i>Lc.</i> <i>Orange Trick</i> <i>Pot.</i> <i>Hidden Peak</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Anzac</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Riffe</i> x <i>Bic.</i> <i>Haw Yuan Moon</i>	D. & B. Littman R. Greinke(D. & B. Littman) F. Rohde(Breckinridge) T. Abe D. Neuendorf Odorn's(O/U) R. Agnes R. Agnes R. Agnes R. Agnes
<i>*PROMELLIA (Pml.)</i> Ken	<i>Prom.</i> <i>Crawshayana</i> x <i>Asila. africana</i>	K. Yoshinaga
<i>RENANTHERA</i> Ikwas	<i>Ren. storiei</i> x <i>Ren.</i> <i>Merritt Island</i>	Wan Norasiah
Lee Nam Fook Penang	<i>Ren.</i> <i>Yvonne Bouquin</i> x <i>Ren. storiei</i> <i>Ren. philippinensis</i> x <i>Ren. bella</i>	(Cheah Wah Sang) Lee Nam Fook Ooi Leng Sun
<i>RODRICIDIUM</i> Tsiku Cecilia Tsiku Mariceci	<i>Onc.</i> <i>Twinkle</i> x <i>Rdza. venusta</i> <i>Onc.</i> <i>Hamana Elin</i> x <i>Rdza. venusta</i>	Tsiku Taiwan Orch. Tsiku Taiwan Orch.
<i>SCHOMBOLAEALIA</i> Cinnamon Tower Monte Bello	<i>C.</i> <i>Thospol Spot</i> x <i>Schom. tibicinis</i> <i>L. purpurata</i> x <i>Schom. tibicinis</i>	Orch.by Eli Orch.by Eli
<i>SOBRALIA</i> Amanecer	<i>Sob. atropubescens</i> † x <i>Sob. sessilis</i> †	E. Gonzalez(Hoosier)
<i>SOPHROLAEALOCATTLEYA</i> Dal's Choice	<i>Sc.</i> <i>Lana Coryell</i> x <i>C. Horace</i>	R. Greinke(D. & B. Littman)
<i>SOPHROLAEALOCATTLEYA</i> Angel Flare Aussie Titan Dal's Cutie Dal's Luck Dal's Magic Dal's Marvel Dal's Paradise Dal's Rage Hsin Bau Lady Red Jewel Suite Coq	<i>C.</i> <i>Memoria Jerome Shultz</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Bright Angel</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tiny Titan</i> x <i>Lc.</i> <i>Aussie Sunset</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Jillian Lee</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tiny Titan</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tangerine Jewel</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Jillian Lee</i> <i>Lc.</i> <i>Rosie's Surprise</i> x <i>Sc.</i> <i>Lana Coryell</i> <i>Sj.</i> <i>Orpetti</i> x <i>Lc.</i> <i>Rosie's Surprise</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Mishima Flare</i> x <i>Sc.</i> <i>Beaufort</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tangerine Jewel</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tiny Titan</i> <i>L. ancaps</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Wendy's Valentine</i> <i>Sic.</i> <i>Tangerine Jewel</i> x <i>Sic.</i> <i>Bright Angel</i> <i>Lc.</i> <i>Seagulls Royal Suit</i> x <i>Soph. coccinea</i>	H & R Robertson Orch. R. Greinke(D. & B. Littman) D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman D. & B. Littman Ching Hua H & R Troweenau(J. Woodward)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>SOPHROLAEALOCATTLEYA (continued)</i> Wise's Krahsny Lyeta	<i>Sic.</i> <i>Mae Hawkins</i> x <i>Lc.</i> <i>Rojo</i>	Interlude
<i>STENOGLOTTIS</i> Jupiter	<i>Sngl.</i> <i>Venus</i> x <i>Sngl.</i> <i>Neptune</i>	Duckitt
<i>VANDA</i> Susila Sweet Wine	<i>V.</i> <i>Mevr. L.</i> <i>Velthuis</i> x <i>V.</i> <i>Fe Pregunta</i> <i>V.</i> <i>Wirat</i> x <i>V.</i> <i>Boonchoo</i>	S. Majid(Cheah Wah Sang) J. & I. Sales(O/U)
<i>VANDORITIS</i> Nicole	<i>Dor.</i> <i>pulcherrima</i> x <i>V.</i> <i>Thanantess</i>	P. P. David
<i>WILSONARA</i> Glenwood Les Laveurs Space Mine Space Spark	<i>Oda.</i> <i>Harry Baldwin</i> x <i>Odcdm.</i> <i>Tiger Butter</i> <i>Wils.</i> <i>Bonne Nuit</i> x <i>Oda.</i> <i>Eric Young</i> <i>Onc.</i> <i>sphacelatum</i> x <i>Oda.</i> <i>Carmine</i> <i>Oda.</i> <i>Redhot Spark</i> x <i>Wils.</i> <i>Spaceman</i>	Glen. O. Acres E. Young O.F. Okika Glen. O. Acres
<i>YONEZAWAARA</i> Blue Chateau	<i>Yzvr.</i> <i>Blue Star</i> x <i>Neost.</i> <i>Lou Sneary</i>	I. Mochizuki
<i>ZYGOCOLAX</i> Nova Scorpio	<i>Z.</i> <i>John Banks</i> x <i>Zcx.</i> <i>Tarcoola</i> <i>Z.</i> <i>Gay Baker</i> x <i>Zcx.</i> <i>Tarcoola</i>	W. Fisher W. Fisher
<i>ZYGONERIA</i> Holdfast Bay	<i>Zga.</i> <i>Adelaide Meadows</i> x <i>Z.</i> <i>crinitum</i>	Adelaide
<i>ZYGOPETALUM</i> Voyager	<i>Z.</i> <i>Kiwi Choice</i> x <i>Z.</i> <i>Redvale</i>	W. Fisher

\* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.  
*Neostylopsis* = *Neofinetia* Hu x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rhynchostylis* Blume  
*Promella* = *Ansellia* Lindley x *Promenaea* Lindley

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-  
*Bifrenaria tetragona*; *Catalasetum violaceum*; *Epipactis royleana*; *Lycaste lingueila*; *Odontoglossum crocidipiterum*; *Sobralia atropubescens*; *Sobralia sessilis*

*CORRIGENDA* - *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1991-1995*  
(Primary entries only noted below)  
p.109 *Cym.* Bennett-Poei: change registrant to Bennett-Poe; change date to 1903

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Orchid Registrar, P O Box 1072, FROME, Somerset BA11 5NY, England

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## SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
Queensland				
3-4 February	9.00am-4.00pm	Summer	Aspley	Auditorium Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens
17 March	8.30am-4.30pm	Autumn	Eastern Districts	Assembly Hall, Wondall Heights State School Wondall Road, Manly West, Brisbane
18 March	8.30am-3.30pm			
22-24 March	8.00am-9.00pm	Autumn	Gold Coast	Pines Shopping Centre, Elanora
30 March	9.00am-7.00pm	Autumn	Townsville	T.O.S. Hall Pioneer Park Condon
31 March	8.00am-4.00pm			
1 April	9.00am-4.00pm			
31 March	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Childers & Isis District	RSL Hall Churchill Street, Childers
31 March	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	Ipswich	Q.C.W.A. Hall Limestone Street,Ipswich
1 April	8.30am-4.00pm			
5-7 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	West Moreton Orchid Group	Ipswich City Square Brisbane Street, Ipswich
7 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	West Brisbane	Auditorium Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens
8 April	9.00am-4.00pm			
19 April	9.00am-9.00pm	Autumn	Southport & District	Burleigh Town Market Place Shopping Centre West Burleigh Road, West Burleigh
20 April	9.00am-5.30pm			
21 April	9.00am-4.00pm			
19-20 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Sunshine Coast Caloundra	Civic Cultural Centre Minchinton Street, Caloundra
21 April	9.00am-2.30pm			
21 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Beaudesert District Orchid & Foliage Society	Beaudesert Show Society Pavillion Albert Street, Beaudesert
21-22 April	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Toowoomba	Walsh's Seeds & Garden Centre 891 Ruthven Street Toowoomba (opp. K-Mart)
28 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Gympie & District	The Pavilion Gympie
29 April	9.00am-3.00pm			
New South Wales				
4-7 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Newcastle	Raymond Terrace Marketplace Raymond Terrace
19-21 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre, Lismore

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# The Genus *Sartylis*

By David P. Banks

The genus *Sartylis*, is a manmade combination between the cool growing, Australian *Sarcochilus* and the tropical Southeast Asian genus *Rhynchostylis*. To date, there have been five registered hybrids and the details are shown in the table at right.

These have proved to be very adaptable and attractive vandaceous orchids, which are tolerant to a range of temperature and light levels. The most frequently seen example is *Sartylis* Blue Knob, made over thirty years ago by Jean & Bill Cannons, then of Port Macquarie, New South Wales. This delightful hybrid has long inflorescences of crystalline white blooms, with just a flush of pink, overlaid with bright lilac-purple spotting. The real bonus is that the plant is capable of flowering throughout the year, and readily blooms from the base of each mature leaf.

The other outstanding hybrid is *Sartylis* Jannine Banks. Frank Simpson, of Simpson Orchids in Queensland, made this hybrid, the first time that *Rhynchostylis gigantea* had been used for a *Sartylis*. Not a lot of seedlings were raised, a downside of this type of breeding where only minimal viable seed is produced. Ray Clement, of Tinonee Orchids, New South Wales, obtained a mini-flask off Frank, and grew them on. On one of my visits north, Ray kindly gave me one of the seedlings, at this stage none had bloomed. Ironically, my seedling, *Sartylis* Jannine Banks 'Krakatoa' HCC/AOC-NSW, was awarded on its first flowering. I registered it after my late wife, after receiving permission from Frank as the hybridist. Ray has since bloomed a much darker clone, named *Sartylis* Jannine Banks 'Tinonee'. This has already won major prizes and championships every time it has been exhibited. Whilst it is proving difficult to breed with, Ray has had his vigorous 'Tinonee' culti-

Hybrid	Pod Parent	Pollen Parent	Year Registered
<i>Srts.</i> Blue Knob	<i>Sarco. hartmannii</i>	<i>Rhy. retusa</i>	1973
<i>Srts.</i> Fairy Bells	<i>Sarco. ceciliae</i>	<i>Rhy. retusa</i>	1979
<i>Srts.</i> Toowoomba Sparkle	<i>Sarco. Fitzhart</i>	<i>Rhy. retusa</i>	1997
<i>Srts.</i> Jannine Banks	<i>Sarco. hartmannii</i>	<i>Rhy. gigantea</i>	1998
<i>Srts.</i> Bravheart	<i>Sarco. Fitzhart</i>	<i>Rhy. gigantea</i>	2000



*Sartylis* Blue Knob 'Lynette' (plant Hills District Orchids, photo D. Titmuss)

var mericloned. So now there is an opportunity for everyone to grow and enjoy this fine plant. It will grow and bloom in tropical climates (unlike the *Sarcochilus*) and is

also adaptable to frost-free climates, as long as the plants are kept dry in winter. ■

David P. Banks

Email: [dpbanks@ozemail.com.au](mailto:dpbanks@ozemail.com.au)



*Sartylis* Jannine Banks 'Tinonee' (plant Tinonee Orchids, photo D.P. Banks)

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## CULTURAL NOTES

### Cattleyas

Cattleyas are now sending up bulbs, maturing bulbs and this means it is an exciting time for cattleya growers. Plants that are showing new root growth can now be divided or potted on depending on your decision. Remember, do not over pot, PORT POTS makes a very good range of pots for cattleyas. These are shallow enough for root growth and do not use a great deal of potting media. Don't forget that when you repot your cattleyas to stake growths so that they do not move when the plants are watered. A little sphagnum around the bulbs helps to get those new roots away. The use of rooting hormone such as AUXINONE® works wonders on newly potted cattleyas.

Fertilising is very important this time of year. GARDEN PARTY® works on cattleyas very well during the summer period. An occasional watering with K-D-L will help this seasons flowers.

Do not let your plants dry out during summer. You may have to water every three or four days depending on your weather conditions. Watch for sunburn. You may have to give your plants a little extra shade if the sun becomes too strong. Pests are usually minimal this time of year, but keep an eye open for scale insects. Fungal problems can become troublesome. Drench plants every three or four weeks with FONGARID® or FOLI-R-FOS®. This should help to control bulb rots.

If you are having problems producing good roots, check media for fungus gnat larvae. These little worm-like creatures nibble the root tips and before you know it the plant has no roots. If present drench with LORSBAN® or similar product. If in doubt ask your chemical supplier.

### Cymbidiums

Plants are now in full growth. Growths are now starting to mature and little lumps are showing on the sides of the bulbs. Yes our plants are starting to produce this seasons flower spikes.

Now is the time to keep an eye out for the usual pest and disease problems. Two-spotted mites seem to be always a problem during the hot summer period. Some of the main sprays that are used today are as follows: KILTHANE®, OMITE®, AVID®, PYRANIC®, TALSTAR®, ELO-OIL®, SPRAYTECH OIL mixed with NATRASOAP®. Remember to check the label before using to make sure legally be used on ornamentals in your state or country. Labels change from state to state so please check. If in doubt please ask someone who should know! Some growers have used predacious mites with mixed success. In America they now have a spray called G-C MITE®. This is a botanical preparation that is working very well on ornamentals for the control of two-spotted mites. If your plants are carrying seed capsules beware of dendrobium beetles. They have a habit of burrowing into the capsules. To control, spray or dust with CARBARYL. If bad, you will have to spray every seven to ten days.

Fungal diseases usually start to show this time of the year. The common one is the black

spot fungus, commonly called the "Sydney Spot". Spray every fourteen to twenty one days with MANCOZEB mixed with SPRAYTECH OIL®. Some of the THIRAM® preparations are also very good. Root and bulb rots are also a problem if you experience wet humid weather especially if you have a non draining compost. As a precaution you can drench every twenty one days with FOLI-R-FOS® or FONGARID®. Many growers are starting to use a fungal preparation called TRI-D25®.

These days growers will fertilise with a good general purpose fertiliser or one with a higher nitrogen content over the next few months. Be careful not to overdo the nitrogen.

Watering in the evening still is the way to go until the weather starts to cool down in autumn.

If you are into flasks, now is a good time to take them out and plant into composts. After a few weeks fertilise with GARDEN PARTY® and CROP MAX®. An application of HYSAN® every twenty one days will help protect your little seedlings.

### Natives

Growing orchids, including natives, involves much more than buying an assortment of plants, giving them some water and fertiliser and waiting for them to bloom. Growing orchids is also about adapting to weather conditions.

Orchid growers are usually unable to restrain themselves to just a collection of plants suitable to their location but rather end up with something of a private botanical garden with a wide range of plants, while many native orchids are very well adapted to survive a harsh, dry Australian summer, there are many, such as Sarcanthinae and bulbophyllums, which come from sheltered niches or damp tropical areas. The result is that it is necessary to try to adapt our local climate to suit these plants.

Winter is less of a problem than most people think as it is easy enough, although expensive, to build a glasshouse and heat it. This is the only way many orchid growers in the northern hemisphere can have any kind of collection.

Our problem is how to keep plants cool and maintain humidity at an appropriate level in summer. As summer temperatures rise over southern Australia air movement and humidity drop. There may be days with gusty winds but these are hot dry winds from inland which bring eucalyptus-scented smoke from bushfires. Many suburbs are treeless now compared to when settlement began and there are huge areas of concrete and roads in cities and towns. With the trees has gone the shelter and protection they provided.

Now we use woven plastic cloth to protect our orchids from the heat of the sun and the hail that comes with summer thunderstorms. But a standard new shade house is not suitable for many native orchids - just those tough Dendrocoryne types that would survive with no protection anyway. We have to create a micro-climate for those other plants.

Firstly we need to protect against drying winds - the northwesterly in New south Wales. A hedge of thick shrubs is great if your site allows it but they mustn't be too tall or they will

block the essential winter sun. A fence, or solid wall are other options. Don't overdo it as air movement amongst plants is essential to prevent fungal and bacterial outbreaks.

The next thing to consider is water. Misting systems are quick and reliable if you check for blockages regularly – and they can be put on a timer. Handwatering is by far the best but can be very time consuming. It allows you to give plants a bit extra or less as you go and here will not be many "shadows" created by hanging plants. Plenty of water will help to maintain humidity at good levels but keeping most plants constantly wet will kill them. Moisture needs to be stored in the surrounds and released slowly. The best storage area is the floor of the bushhouse. I started out with water repellent, sandy coastal soil in a very dry, open corner of my backyard. I put old potting media (not from sick plants) on the floor. It has taken a few years but it has broken down and been walked in so I now have a sticky organic layer that holds lots of moisture for days and my bushhouse is always cool. Gravel will work too but may sink into sandy or soft soil unless you put mulch mat under it. A pond will also help maintain that ambience needed for good orchid growth. It could be anything from an elaborate series of ponds with waterfalls and fountains to a still tub with a couple of fish.

Water quality can also vary. Just because you use a town supply doesn't mean it will be suitable for all plants. There are fussy individuals that require distilled or rain water and supplies can vary greatly between towns and seasons.

In the wild, plants collect leaf debris and make their own compost. In cultivation this material is likely to hold root munching pests and prevent water getting to the roots. Artificial fertiliser is essential for plants in cultivation, particularly those in the standard pinebark-based media. It needs to be applied not just to get the best, show quality growth and blooms but to keep the plants alive. There is always debate about which is the best fertiliser to use. There are many commercial brands available and a packet that will last most collections all summer costs less than the average native seedling! Try using different types. There are both inorganic and organic such as fish emulsion available. A varied diet should help prevent deficiencies. The only rule to observe is to keep the fertiliser fairly dilute. Use less than the recommended dose not more. Try to feed every two to three weeks while the orchids are actively growing. Excessive nitrogen (N) can produce pots full of soft, lush growth. Poor light levels can also create weak growth. While this may look good it will be slow to mature and may not have the "eyes" that produce flowers. It is also susceptible to damping off and munching insect attack. Switch to a bloom booster or high potassium (K) fertiliser once the leaves have begun to open out.

The long growing season we have most summers across a large part of this country means that there is ample time for good root growth that comes after the new shoots.

The warmer conditions in southern areas mean that many growers will get a few tropical orchids sooner or later. *Dendrobium bigibbum* and its relatives and hybrids with their big, bold flowers in autumn are a major attraction. The

problem is that they set buds in the heat of late summer but there is often a cold snap that results in bud drop. Some of the new hybrids are more cold tolerant and still bloom for prolonged periods when there is often little else to see.

Learning to adapt to the weather will keep your native orchids in good condition and allow you to grow those "different" ones.

## *Paphiopedilum*

The weather is normally hot and, particularly during February, quite humid. If you haven't taken precautions against mealy bug and scale, keep an eye out. Scale usually only becomes a problem in collections which have been neglected and can usually be traced to host plants, often ferns. Mealy bug, on the other hand, can appear almost out of the blue and you can have a major infestation before you notice it. Both these pests can be controlled with 'Malascale'; repeat spraying may be necessary.

Care of Paphs. during this period of the year consists mainly of routine watering and the regular application of soluble fertiliser as advised previously, still taking care to avoid overwatering. When the nights are hot it is better to water during the evening to induce a temperature drop about nightfall; this will assist promote flowering and, in my experience, help avoid deformed flowers.

Excessively high temperatures should be avoided by whatever means you have at your

disposal. In the bush house, shading and simple misting of the plants is all that can practically be done; natural air movement usually avoids problems under these conditions.

Glass houses can present problems with excessive heat during summer, particularly if they are small. An adequately sized evaporative cooler is a very useful, albeit costly, device for creating good summer growing conditions in the glasshouse. The cooler must be so installed that it draws fresh air from outside – recirculation is useless. Sufficient ventilation should be provided at the top of the house to ensure that the cooler operates without back pressure. A simple thermostat, set at about 28 degrees Celsius,

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## CULTURAL NOTES

is sufficient control; this may need to be wired through a relay.

In the absence of an evaporative cooler, summer temperature control is best achieved by a combination of ventilation, shading and misting. Whilst shade cloth over, and some distance away from, the glass helps with cooling – and can conveniently be removed during the cooler months – a thin coat of white paint in addition is almost always necessary. A vinyl water base paint, thinned with three or four times its volume of water, is very suitable. Don't use an acrylic paint, it is almost impossible to remove.

## Phalaenopsis

**Potting:** – All repotting of flowering size plants should have been completed (and all old flower spikes removed) by December. Small plants can still be potted on and composts potted out.

**Watering:** – Water daily – preferably in early mornings. If heavy rains occur it is preferable to keep plants under a solid roof.

**Light:** – Plants still require 90% shade at this time of year.

**Fertiliser:** – Do not fertilise dry plants – always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a 4 weekly cycle as follows –  
Wk.1. – Inorganic low Nitrogen  
– Campbells A., Aqua K.  
– Aquasol or Phostogen.

Wk.2. – Wuxall Foliar.

Wk.3. – Inorganic low Nitrogen – as for wk.1.

Wk.4. – Organic – Fish emulsion or Nitrosol.

The change to low Nitrogen/higher potash inorganic fertilisers is to harden plants for winter and promote better flowering.

**Pest Control:** – Watch for fungus and rot. Spray with Mancozeb and Kocide every 4 weeks or alternatively use Ridamil MZ WP.

Spray with Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insect pests.

Keep a watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary.

## Vandaceous

**Watering:** – Don't allow to dry out. Water thoroughly every day. In very hot dry conditions water in early mornings and mist again late afternoon.

**Light:** – Strap leaf vandaeas, ascocendas and other vandaceous genera with wide leaves require 50% to 70% shade although semi-terete and other narrow leaf types will be okay with 30%.

**Fertiliser:** – Do not fertilise dry plants. Always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a 4 weekly cycle as follows –

Wk.1. – Inorganic low Nitrogen

– Campbells A., Flowfeed HP8.

– or Aqua K.

Wk.2. – Wuxall Foliar.

Wk.3. – Inorganic low Nitrogen – as for wk.1.

Wk.4. – Organic – Fish emulsion or Nitrogen.

**Pest Control:** – Fungicide every 6 weeks (e.g. Daconil, Wettable Sulphur or Ridomil MZ WP).

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control insects.

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# Cymbidiums

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## Editor's Report

Perhaps it's a sign of approaching old age and having grown up in a bygone era, but I just can't get used to the idea of anyone living in one of those new types of subdivisions with little "postage stamp" sized blocks and houses with their eaves overlapping the neighbours. Unfortunately, for many young families starting out these days, blocks like that are all that can be afforded even if they are able to purchase their own home at all. It makes me wonder about the possibility of the owners of these houses ever being able to grow cymbidiums, should they ever want to. Most of them are lucky to fit in a clothes hoist, a barbeque and a sand pit for the kids, let alone a shade house.

Perhaps this trend, which I'm sure will soon be considered the norm, hints at an opportunity for *Cymbidium* hybridists? Are cymbidiums of reduced size the answer for people with small back yards? Will commercial pot plant producers and sellers need to tailor their stock to the lack of space, particularly when also facing increasing competition from more compact genera? It is still true that cymbidiums can produce as many flowers per square metre as just about any other genera, but will people prefer more plants with different flowers in their limited space, rather than as many flowers but with less variety?

There may be an opportunity for development of more compactly-growing plants and greater use of breeding lines incorporating the more miniature-growing species. At least for pot plant producers, miniaturisation may well be the way of the future.

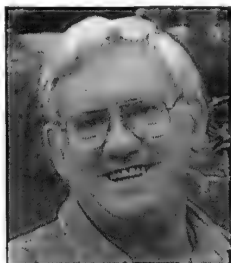
Well, it's a new year, we're all still here, our cymbidiums are still growing and we, as editors, would like to thank our many contributors who happily gave of their time and knowledge to make this, your magazine, a premier publication. Orchid growers are great people and it's a wonderful thing for them to willingly put down on paper what is often the sum of years of work, trial and error, successes and failures, for all of us to enjoy and benefit from.

Recently, we have received news of confirmation of the dates and venue for the next National Cymbidium Show, to be hosted by the Australian Cymbidium Society NSW, and which will be held at the well known Swane's Nursery, Dural NSW from the 9th August (set up) to the 12th August (pull down) 2001. I, for one, will be booking my accommodation as soon as possible now that I know when and where.

Among this issue's articles we have Mary Cutler telling us about the art of flower arranging, Max Freund's comments on growing cymbidiums in cold areas, Phil Grech's method for straightening his spikes, a look at a few *Cym. Kirby Lesh* varieties, a recent award for Tom Burian, a letter to the editor from Loren Batchman, the eye-catching cymbidiums from the 2000 National Show held at Ararat, six of the best from the Bryant's stable, an impressive Tasmanian *Cym. lowianum*, and recent awards from South Australia.

Noe Smith  
Editor

## Editorial Panel



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Phone: (02) 9654 9464,

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For further details contact

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President, Ken West,

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# The Art of Flower Arranging

Text by Mary Cutler - Photography by Ted Brinkworth

The ancient Egyptians are accepted as being the forefathers of the use of flowers in design and the present day art of flower arranging is described as being the evolution of a massed bouquet. The linear Ikebana style originated in Japan centuries ago, but did not influence western methods or designs until the 20th century when development in designs came to fruition during this time giving us the modern designs we have today. An English flower arranger, Constance Spry (1886-1960) is credited with having placed order into what was considered disorder in flower arranging, her influences coming via Gertrude Jekyll, a most clever and inspiring English gardener. Constance Spry took designing as we now know it to be to all corners of the world and her achievements, fuelled by both her enthusiasm and love of flowers, have changed the lives of millions of flower arrangers – both women and men.

The love of beautiful things, and flowers in particular, is here to stay as life would be so dull without colour and smell and flowers have both these attributes. One of my greatest treasures is a book that is one of Constance Spry's earliest editions and I must say that, to this day, the same principles and elements of flower arranging contained in it still apply. My passion for flowers began at a very early age as both my parents were very keen gardeners

**Editor's Note:** *Mary has acquired an impressive list of credentials to her name during her lifetime in association with all things floral. Some of these are – Qualified Florist, Qualified Ikebana Teacher, Chief Judge of the Western Australian Floral Art Society and Past Judging Panel Chairperson. She has also served as Past President of the Western Australian Floral Art Society, Western Australian Creative Art Society and the Western Australian Horticultural Council, and is the holder of several Judging Certificates.*

and, for me, flower arranging was a natural progression of my love for flowers and gardens. This hobby has played a great part in my life with almost twenty years in floristry and the personal challenge of creating original and individual designs for each occasion of a wedding or a funeral in that time. When I joined a floral art society I became absolutely "hooked" (and still am) and, over the years through my lectures, demonstrations and judging activities I have made many lasting friendships. The love of flowers just seems to me to draw beautiful people together in a shared enjoyment of this wonderful hobby.

As the books say, there are rules, and to

be creative I push these rules to the edge and over. When I am teaching I encourage the use of these rules as a guide, but to then opt for whatever it is that pleases the eye and to always try to be individual as copying is too easy and not much of a challenge in developing one's creativity. I believe the most important factors in arranging flowers are good balance, height, depth and width as these make the arrangement visually stable. There are many books that explain and illustrate the basic principles of flower arranging and they are easily available from any book store or local library.

All types of materials may be used in conjunction with flower arrangements to create beautiful and original designs, for example, foliage, metals, plastics, rocks, dry materials, etcetera. With nature conveniently providing for all colours to blend so well together too, flowers may be only a part of a good design which only needs one to look a little further into possible complementary materials to achieve.

With the popularity of flower arrangement increasing with each passing year, and with today's modes of travel and accessible technology, one can be at the Chelsea flower show in the United Kingdom, or at the Floriade in Holland, within hours from anywhere else in the world, to either compete or just appreciate.

In Australia, with our climate and abun-



Horizontal Floral Art – Christine Jamieson.



Pedestal Arrangement – Glenys Walker.



Pedestal Arrangement – Margaret Donald.

dance of indigenous flora, there seems to be nothing we cannot grow or obtain and this happy state of affairs makes for a very economical hobby if, with the addition of a little Oasis Flower Design Medium, a few containers from the kitchen, and a lit-

tle practice, you can create a professional and beautiful piece of living art for all to admire. Wow!

I hope I have inspired you to join a club or to take a short course to grasp the basics of designing flower arrangements

because, if you do, then you are on your way to a most pleasurable experience – the beauty of flowers.

**Mary Cutler**  
38 Nanovich Ave  
Girrawheen, WA 6064



Horizontal Flower Arrangement – Sarah Bachelor

# The Bryants Orchids 2000 Seedling "Six Pack"

by Greg Bryant

When Dean Roesler asked me to select our six best seedlings and do a short story I thought it would be easy. It certainly was easy to pull out slides of the good new seedlings we flowered in the 2000 season. The hard part was deciding which six were the best. In the end I decided to choose six of the ones that were going to have the greatest impact in the future development of cymbidiums and not just be award winners or commercial varieties.



*Cym.* (Del Mar 'Maisie' x Emerald Glory 'Louise') 'Dash'

## 1) *Cym.* (Del Mar 'Maisie' x Emerald Glory 'Louise') 'Dash'

'Maisie' flowers in early May and has good shape but pale green colour, while 'Louise' is a stronger green and full shape. 'Dash' flowered in late April and had appealing clean, green colour. It also has beautiful shape, with good petal and sepal width. Besides superior shape and colour, 'Dash' had compact growth habit and didn't exhibit bud drop. Overall 'Dash' has valuable traits that should help improve ultra early cymbidiums.



*Cym.* (Lovely Angel 'Bubbles' x Lovely Angel 'Zeus') 'Caliph'

## 2) *Cym.* (Lovely Angel 'Bubbles' x Lovely Angel 'Zeus') 'Caliph'

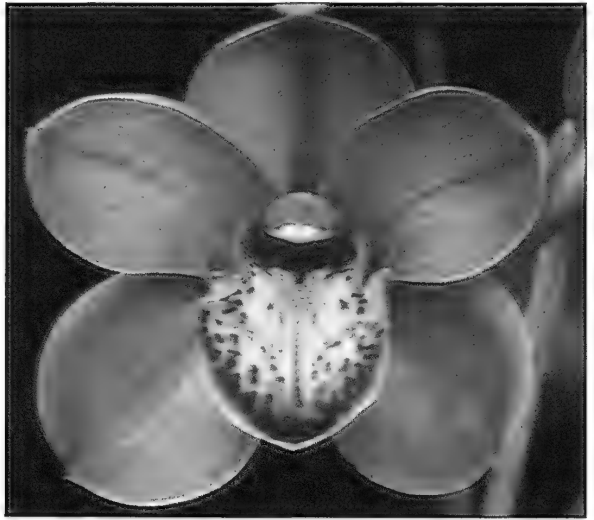
This season saw two of *Cym.* Lovely Angel 'Bubbles' seedlings win Champion Standard and Grand Champion at shows. While most accolades are going to 'Bubbles', *Cym.* Lovely Angel 'Zeus' is also proving its value as a parent with progeny such as 'Caliph'. Flowering in late May/early June from its second bulb and in its third year from the flask, 'Caliph' ranks highly for shape and colour and proves that informed, intelligent line breeding has much to offer.



*Cym.* (Sylvan Star 'Tia' x Yowie Pepper 'Genghis') 'Holly'

**3) *Cym.* (Sylvan Star 'Tia' x Yowie Pepper 'Genghis') 'Holly'**

Crosses such as this are part of a development program we started to get red flowers with yellow centred and blush labellums. 'Tia' is showing itself to be a good parent for shape and colour (of both flower and labellum). 'Genghis' has been giving some nice red progeny. 'Holly' flowered in mid-June and was salmon pink with award shape. Flower size was large and substance was heavy. An extra bonus is that 'Holly' possibly carries red genes as well as those for yellow labellums.



*Cym.* (Stargard 'Sunset' x Yowie Flame 'Krakatoa') 'Deevee'

**4) *Cym.* (Stargard 'Sunset' x Yowie Flame 'Krakatoa') 'Deevee'**

Both 'Sunset' and 'Krakatoa' have proven themselves as outstanding parents but why cross them together? After all – a dark red with a white? The main reason I made this cross was to combine the genes for the stunning yellow centred labellum of 'Sunset' with the superb dark red colour of 'Krakatoa'. An added bonus was both had good shape. It was unlikely we would get the colour of 'Krakatoa' with the labellum of 'Sunset' in this generation. 'Deevee' flowered in early July and had good shape and red colour. The plan is to cross 'Deevee' with other yellow lip/red carriers, hence the name 'Deevee' (= development).

**6) *Cym.* (Valley Zenith 'Blacks var.' x Miretta Wonder 'Promise') 'Crave'**

'Crave' flowered in late September and had good shape and colour. The beautiful red edged labellum was very appealing. There is a shortage of quality genuine late greens and 'Crave' could ease this shortage.

Greg Bryant

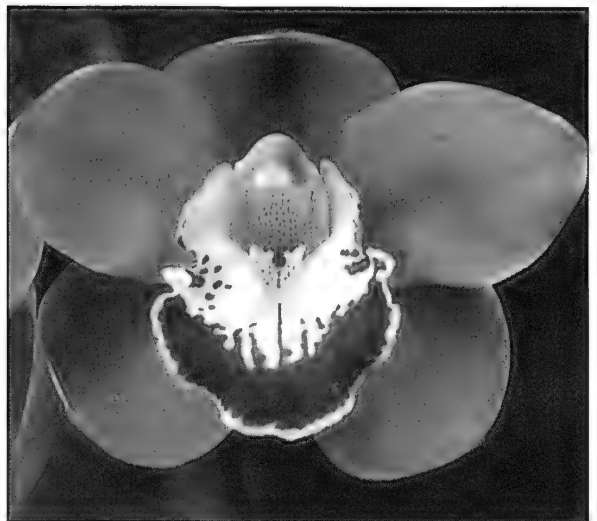
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*Cym.* (Sylvan Star 'Tia' x Terama 'Yowie Bay') 'Mulberry'

**5) *Cym.* (Sylvan Star 'Tia' x Terama 'Yowie Bay') 'Mulberry'**

Perhaps the most requested orchid we flowered this season, everyone who saw 'Mulberry' wanted to take it home with them. The colour was absolutely stunning and was enhanced by the vibrant yellow centred labellum. I only hope the slides do this flower justice. 'Mulberry' has been crossed with other fuller shaped yellow lip reds such as 'Deevee' and carriers like 'Holly'. Worth the wait!



*Cym.* (Valley Zenith 'Blacks var.' x Miretta Wonder 'Promise') 'Crave'



# *Cymbidium lowianum*

## At the 15th Australian Orchid Conference

by Terry Rigney

Whilst in Melbourne for the Olympic Games in 1956 I went into the city especially to take delivery of a new Holden FE and while walking down Swanston Street I noted this attractive orchid in a shop window. It had one flowering spike and I thought this would be a nice gift for my parents who were keen garden lovers. I sat it on the back seat of my new car and drove to the docks to have the car loaded onto the "Taroona" on route to Devonport.

My parents looked after the plant until they passed away many years later, after which my wife Coral and I "inherited" it.

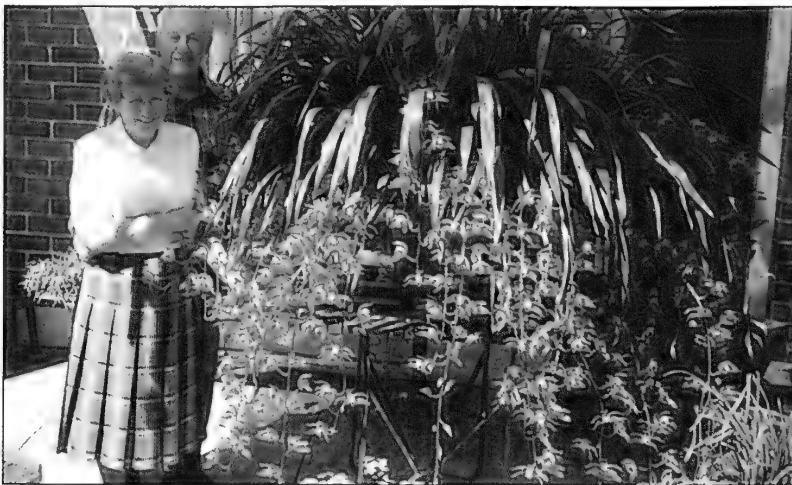
It was always kept indoors in a sunny position in the family room, when we lived in the country. We brought it to Burnie

*Editor's Note: On entering the Burnie Civic Centre for the 15th Australian Orchid Conference, held last October, imagine my amazement when confronted by the largest specimen plant of Cym. lowianum one could ever wish to grow. You don't expect to see such a well grown species Cymbidium in a state renowned for such cold weather, which makes it just a tiny bit more difficult to grow them. What's more, it's the only Cymbidium grown by its owners, and furthermore it has never been divided since 1956, I just had to get this story!*

when we moved here in 1989 and thereafter it was kept under a large lemon tree during the summer and when the spikes appeared we brought it closer to the house and sat it on a garden table which was in full sun for most of the day.

Because of its growth we repotted it three times in the ensuing years with the potting mixture varying from the correct mixture to well rotted horse manure. Feeding was usually with Aquasol, Fish Oil, or other recommended food.

Naturally we are very proud of the



Terry and Coral Rigney standing beside their specimen plant of *Cym. lowianum* (photo Jeff Rolls)



*Cym. lowianum* being transported to the Burnie Civic



*Cym. lowianum* at the Conference, with Lynn Johnson

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orchid. Each year we count the spikes to see if we have an increase from the previous year. The most spikes were in 1999 when it had 48 and approximately 800 blooms. This year 2000 the plant was much healthier and it had 42 spikes and the blooms numbered in excess of 1000.

The Burnie Orchid Society President, Jeff Rolls, has been very helpful checking on the plant when we are away for weeks at a time and also arranging transport for it when it has to be moved to be displayed. Usually four guys are required to carry it to a flat top vehicle with the aid of two aluminium ladders tied to the pot and it causes quite a lot of interest as it is driven through the city streets to the Burnie Civic Centre.

**Terry Rigney**  
PO Box 786

Burnie, Tasmania 7320



Centre (photo Jeff Rolls)

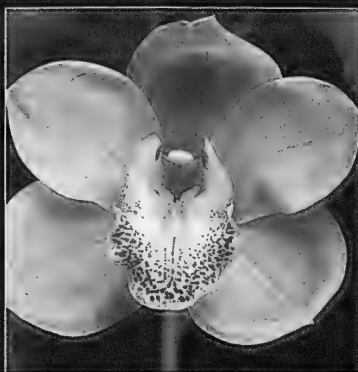


(standing beside it for a size comparison (photo Rex

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AOR 151

# Growing Orchids in Cold Areas

by Max Freund

For many years we grew orchids in a backyard in Wangaratta where the temperature went as low as minus 4°C (with the odd -5°C thrown in now and again) and we thought we were hard done by, at the time. In retrospect, there is a lot of protection to be had from growing orchids in a town, with warmth being stored in asphalt roads, brick buildings and concrete paths, in addition to escaped heating from houses during the winter period.

Hardly believing that we had run out of room in our backyard, which was completely filled with orchid housing (and after having moved the rotary clothesline and the replacement fold-up line), She-Who-Must-Be-Obeyed finally said,

"Enough is enough. It's time to move." So, move we did, to a small town called Oxley, twelve kilometres out of Wangaratta on the river flats between the Ovens and King rivers, and if you blinked on the way through you'd miss it, but it's a nice area and situated on what is known locally as "Snow Road" because it's the main route to the snow fields. We found a comfortable new home only eighteen months old on a property with lots of room to build more orchid houses, after reinstallation of the two glasshouses we brought with us from Wangaratta, we commenced construction of a 60 x 100 foot (18 x 30m) shade house using 4" (100mm) C-section steel with 60 x 30 foot (18 x 9m) of it cov-

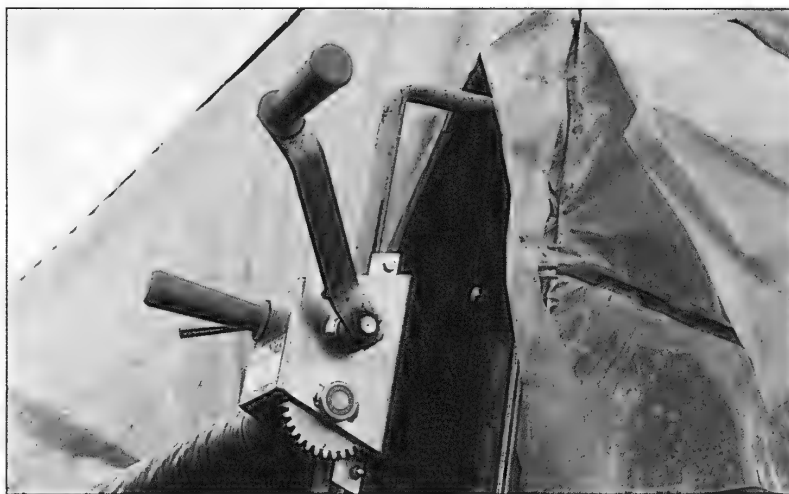
ered in fibreglass roofing to protect the advanced spikes.

The first two winters were not a lot colder than in Wangaratta, with temperatures of around minus 5-6°C, which we survived with minimal damage but, when following winters got down to minus 7, 8 and 9°C, it became obvious that new strategies had to come into play! Our cymbidiums suffered severely damaged foliage and racemes which went black and turned to mush, Australian natives defoliated, the zygotetals were completely wiped out and, overall, hundreds of orchids had to be taken to the tip. In devising ways to protect our collection our first attempt was the use of bubble plastic sheeting which kept the frost off but then fell to pieces. The second method, a single layer of plastic sheeting as a cover over the shade cloth did absolutely nothing to reduce the plant damage we were experiencing. When we heard of Marix cloth being used as a frost protectant cover we tried it and thought it was marvellous for that purpose but found that leaving it on all day meant that we lost too much light (we get good frosts up until the end of October). So, with great difficulty, we ran the Marix cloth through the sewing machine to get the right widths for each bay and to place the eyelets we had to cut small pieces of cloth which were folded four times and used as reinforcement for each eyelet through which we ran plain wire under the shade cloth to allow us to pull the Marix cloth up at night and let it down again in the mornings. This method worked very well even though it became a bit of a chore for Jean because of the large area involved, and because I had to leave for work very early each day, which set me to thinking that there must be an easier way.

I had read somewhere about using a double layer of plastic which could be inflated to create, basically, an insulated wall. After much chasing around we discovered a company named Monbulk Rural Enterprises Pty Ltd, at Lot 8, Old Dandenong Road, Monbulk, Victoria 3793, who supply commercial and domestic greenhouses and had everything we required: Galvanised C-section about 30mm wide to attach to your frame, be it steel or wood; a special UV-treated clear plastic with a coating on one side which collects and retains heat (with a double layer there is some loss of light); a zig-zag wire which goes over the double layer of plastic and fits neatly into the C-section to make it waterproof; and, a small fan fitting



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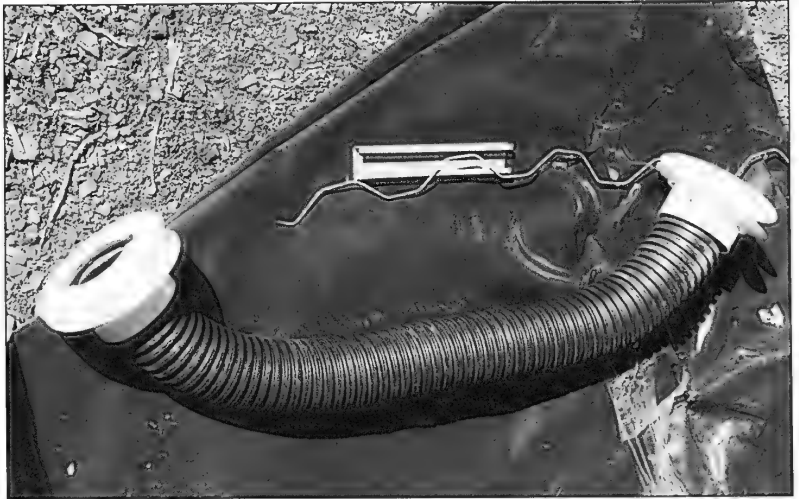
Hand winch, a modified version of the type used on racing yachts, makes raising and lowering plastic side covers a simple and easy task

which inserts into a small cut made to the inside layer of plastic and inflates the double layer, forming a wall. The fan is very small, approximately 3.5" (80mm) across, runs continuously and, because of its size, is very economical. My first impression was that it would be too small for the job, but it proved to be very effective in blowing up the plastic and keeping it that way over a very large area. To get air across a join we used a flexible 3" (75mm) hose bent into a U-shape with special fittings to attach it to the plastic to prevent it from losing air.

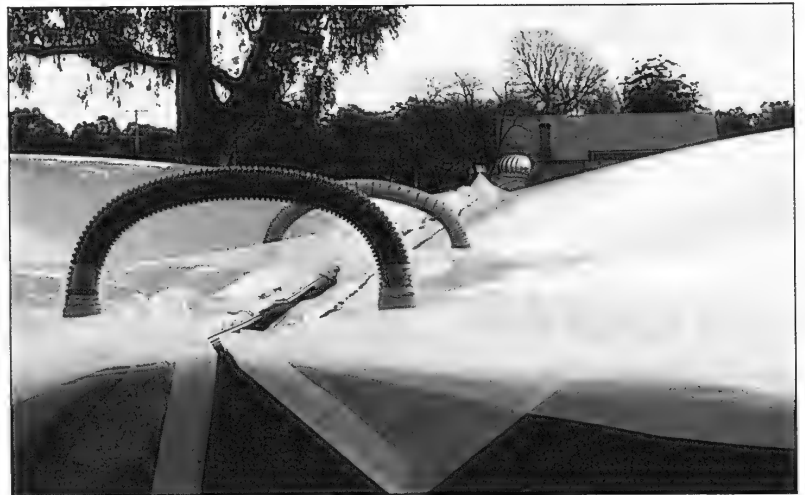
The first house that we did this way was fourteen metres square and we inflated three sides and the roof. On the northern side (less frost from that side) we fitted a winch to give us the option to roll the plastic up during the day to improve air movement and down again on frosty nights. With so much more heat being retained during the nights the change we observed in the growth of our orchids was quite amazing. On a -4°C morning, for instance, it was still 2°C inside which was heaven to us, and the orchids didn't mind either!

With this method being so successful, we then looked at covering the roof on our shade house. Unfortunately, the lower side is only six feet rising to eight feet (council regulations would you believe) at the highest peak (1.98 x 2.4m). Because of the amount of heat the plastic generates when the sun is shining we decided to only cover 70 x 60 feet (21.5 x 18m) and this was achieved by once again fitting a small fan to create a very big dome on top and it is working beautifully. I feel we need another two feet of height for extra air space and, if the sides had also been fitted with plastic it would have been far too hot in September and October, so we attach hes-sian at night instead and take it down each morning.

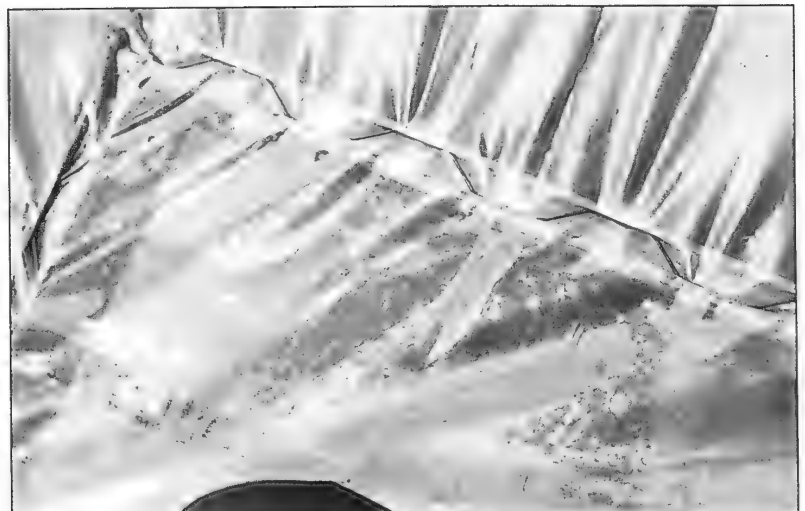
The first time it rained, however, we ran into trouble with condensation between the two layers of plastic causing the bottom layer of the roofed area to bulge downwards quite badly. What to do? Pushing the water to the outside and undoing the plastic each time it rained was obviously not an option. I began to think that a lot of time and money had been wasted and, in desperation, I rang Monbulk Rural Enterprises suggesting that we had a serious problem and hoping that they would come up with a solution for us. "No problem," I was told, "you have nails up there at Oxley don't you?" "Great idea," I say, "put in a hole to let out the water and the air comes out with it." "No, no, you can put up to 12-15 holes in that area and not have any trouble," they informed me. Approximately ten tentative holes to the affected area later I experi-



Helpful items include, flexible hose attachment used for transferring air from one section to another, and zig-zag wire for holding plastic in place in the galvanised C-section



Roof cover showing the taut air-filled double layers of plastic and the use of the flexible hose attachment for transferring the air from one section to another



Plastic held in place within the galvanised C-section by zig-zag wire

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enced the pleasure of a problem solved, and the satisfaction of maintaining a nicely tight dome.

To sum up, I believe using this method has meant all the difference in continuing to grow orchids in this area. Our plants were going backwards in growth and we were getting less and less flower racemes each year and, looking at our plants now, we are starting to get decent bulbs again and the plants are beginning to look lush and are improving each year. There is no doubt that quite a lot of the improvement is due to the extra warmth from the plastic trapping the heat and retaining it during our severe winters. As soon as the frosts are finished, hopefully by the end of October, the plastic will be removed (with only the shade cloth remaining) to keep the temperature down and to allow enough light for spike initiation to take place. I also believe that the improved growth and the increased number of flowers we are now getting far outweighs the cost to us of any materials as you only buy the steel once and replace the plastic every four to six years. We're in the fourth year with one house, so time will tell . . .

**Max Freund**

*Lot 1 Simpson Street  
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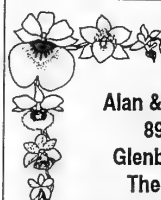
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# Cym. Choc Valley 'Sylvie' AM/AOC

Text and Photography by John Seidel



Tom Burian presented a plant of *Cym.* Choc Valley 'Sylvie' for award judging at the September 2000 meeting of The South Australian Orchidaceous Society. The plant was judged by the South Australian Regional Judging Panel and granted an Award of Merit with 80.5 points. The arching spike (approx. 1.25m in length) had 13 flowers being 119mm wide.

The plant was on its second flowering, the result of Tom's own cross of *Cym.*

White Valley 'Becky' AM/AOC with *Cym.* Chocolada 'The Giant'. The cross shows the standard 'Becky' is now producing and the range of pleasing colours being produced from 'The Giant'. The plant produced three spikes off the main bulb throughout the season reflecting the free flowering habits of both parents. ■

John Seidel  
61 Patricia Avenue  
Camden Park, SA 5038

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr Roesler

I read your article, CCSA Winter Show 2000, in the Oct/Nov Australian Orchid Review with interest, and decided to write you to answer the question you posed about my cross of *Cym.* Marilyn Levy. I used the tetraploid Ruby Eyes 'Red Baron' and the tetraploid Red Beauty 'Carmen' when I made the cross with the intention of potentially getting some very good dark wine red intermediate breeding plants. In retrospect, this effort has been only partially successful. Those we have bloomed have all been a deep wine red color similar to the Ruby Eyes parent with an overall width in the 6 - 8 cm range. The form has not been that good, and none have been of award quality. I have only kept a very few for a second look. Most tend to have reflexing of the lateral sepals, some have reflexed petals as well and many are difficult to grow.

In the time since I made the cross, I

have found the offspring of both parents to have a tendency to be relatively difficult to grow under my outdoor growing conditions and many plants of *Cym.* Marilyn Levy are no exception. All of our plants are grown outdoors under 55% shade cloth, and we water with an overhead sprinkler system. Fertilizer is added to the water in the sprinkler system. I have found approximately 80% of the seedlings to be susceptible to fungal infections in the developing new growth, developing either after a rainy spell or when I water and fertilize the plants. This results in the center of many of the new growths rotting out or large black spots in the leaves making the plants difficult, if not impossible to sell.

I have found many of the cultivars of Red Beauty to be difficult to grow, with 'Bronze Delight' and 'Prinses Frederika' to be the best growers and parents. 'Hanny' 4N has the best color, but is difficult to grow as are its offspring. In retrospect, I think I should have used Red Beauty 'Prinses Frederika' 4N as the parent, rather than

'Carmen' 4N. 'Prinses Frederika' 4N is the best of the Red Beauty cross growing under our conditions with good resistance to the fungal problems in its offspring and its progeny have better form with little tendency for the petals or sepals to reflex. The primary disadvantage is color since 'Prinses Frederika' is a brownish red rather than a lavender red, and the color of the offspring tend to be on the brown side. With Ruby Eyes as the other parent of *Cym.* Marilyn Levy, however, the color should still be very good since it tends to dominate for lavender red colors in the offspring. I intend to remake the cross this way in the near future. ■

Regards

Loren Batchman  
27/10/2000

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# Eye-catching Orchids at Ararat 2000

Text by Dean Roesler - Photography by Michael Matthews

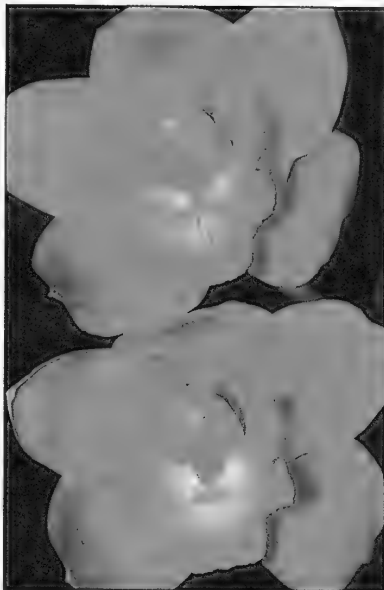
**"Beauty,"** it's said, "is in the eye of the beholder." Since the inception of the annual National Cymbidium Orchid Show I have endeavoured to bring readers a selection of new cymbidiums that possess various features for which I have coined the phrase, "Eye-catching." Distinguishing features that make up such orchids are many and varied; big and bold; soft and sweet; small and petite and even weird and wonderful! These are my choices from the year 2000.

## **Cym. Beau Guest 'Daffodil' (Coraki x May Hopcraft)**

In recent years a number of exceptional clones from this grex have appeared, namely 'Glenn', 'Cara' and 'Winning Post', all from the Guest Orchids stable. Now yet another can be added to this list, *Cym. Beau Guest 'Daffodil'*. A cut spike of nine flowers was exhibited by Kevin Butler proprietor of Ezi-Gro Orchids from Western Australia. A rich yellow standard with concolour labellum and excellent texture and substance, 'Daffodil' undoubtedly will rank highly amongst the grex.

## **Cym. Idyllic Glamour (Tethys x Miss Muffet)**

I am sure there are many *Cymbidium*



*Cym. Beau Guest 'Daffodil'*

enthusiasts who like myself delight in seeing something different. *Cym. Idyllic Glamour* a novelty miniature exhibited by Ern Kettle sure fits the description, "Weird and wonderful". It featured bold spotting

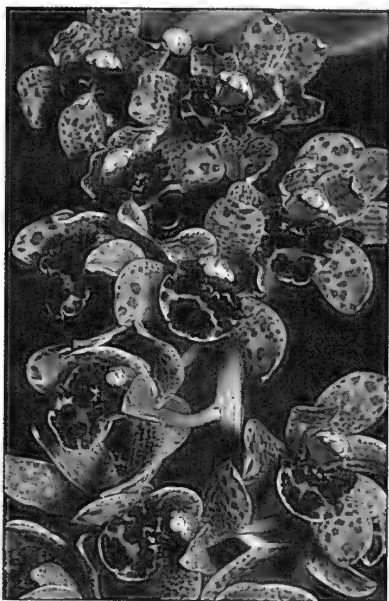
over a lighter background with extremely dark, almost black, blotching covering most of its wide labellum. The petals twisted and jugged forward and yet for all these so called "faults" it possessed unusual eye-appeal. I'm sure its owner will find this little "weirdo" more in demand than some of the more fancied showbench cymbidiums.

## **Cym. (Huckleberry x Red Beauty)**

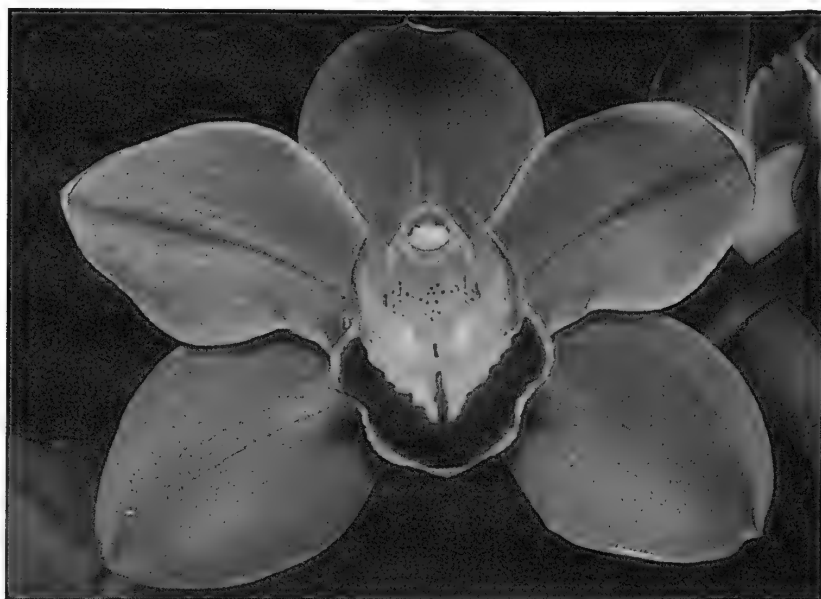
A mate of mine recently asked, "Can you get me an orange coloured *Cymbidium*." I said, "No worries." Of course when he flowered it he wasn't impressed with the colour I thought was orange - and so, until someone can show me a real navel orange coloured flower, I believe cymbidiums like *Cym. (Huckleberry x Red Beauty)* exhibited by Terry Poulton have a right to be called orange, although like the hit song "A Whiter Shade Of Pale", perhaps orange can mean apricot through to tangerine? Terry's plant displayed big flat flowers with an impressive bold labellum.

## **Cym. Wollar 'Strawberry Wave' (Balkis x Remus)**

Yet another delightful novelty that is a little more sedate with its characteristics



*Cym. Idyllic Glamour*



*Cym. (Huckleberry x Red Beauty)*

than some we see. A small white standard with beautiful strawberry pink feathering around the edges of all the segments. A number of cut spikes were exhibited by Ezi-Gro Orchids, all had low flower counts of six to eight flowers. *Cym. Wollar* was registered in 1961 by Wondabah Orchids. 'Strawberry Wave' is a mutation from the cloning of *Cym. Wollar* 'Pink Beauty'. When reclone approximately 50% flowered with the feathering, the rest reverting back to the colour of 'Pink Beauty'.

***Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Mimi)***

A beautiful result from two proven parents. Although this light pink intermediate exhibited by Dave and Pat Wickham was past its best it still caught my eye. Five upright spikes carried up to 11 flowers each. It featured a classic red banded labellum.

***Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Mimi)***

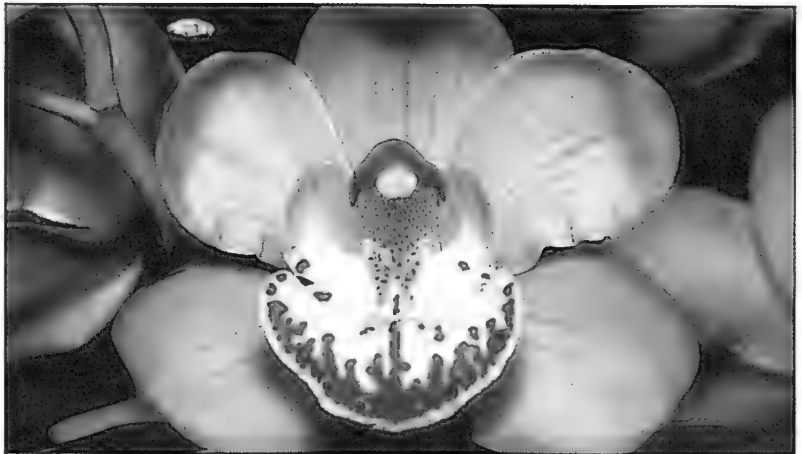
From the same cross as the previous one the Wickham's exhibited yet another lovely intermediate, this time a soft creamy, buff, colour with a broad perfectly shaped labellum highlighted by a softer band of red markings. Two delightful intermediates that demonstrate the contrasting results which can be achieved from flowering seedlings.

***Cym. Paddy Mouse (Mighty Mouse x Cora Paddison)***

A cut spike of 11 flowers exhibited by Ezi-Gro Orchids. A genuine eye-catching orchid in those bold, rich colours we have now come to expect from crossings such



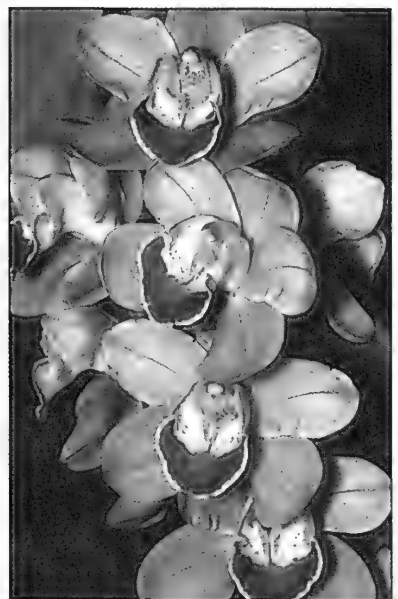
*Cym. Paddy Mouse*



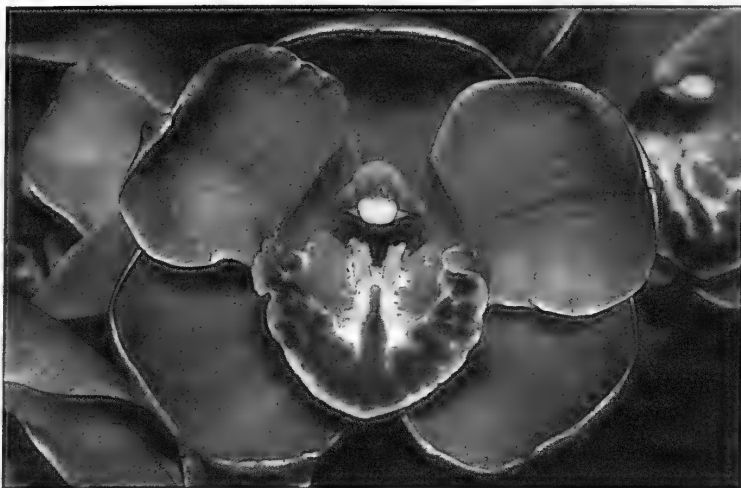
*Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Mimi)*



*Cym. Wollar 'Strawberry Wave'*



*Cym. (Lancashire Rose x Mimi)*



*Cym. (Latrobe x Panama Red)*

as this. One only has to look at the parents and grandparents of *Cym. Paddy Mouse* to realise the importance of such stud plants as *Cym. Mighty Mouse*, *Cym. Coraki* and *Cym. Claudona*.

***Cym. (Latrobe x Panama Red)***

This is the my first sighting of *Cym. Latrobe 'Pink Orb'* offspring and I must say it augers well for future breeding with an orchid I hold in high esteem. Extremely wide petals made this tiny first flowering seedling look "cuppy", however many *Cymbidium* growers that I know like this feature. Nine pink flowers with an attractively marked labellum will certainly have its owner Ken Purcell looking forward to flowering more of the cross.

Dean Roesler

Lot 14 Lawson Road  
Kalbeeba, SA 5118

## Getting It Straight!

by Phil Grech

Five or six years ago I was visiting my good friends Ness and Stan Follett. They had just moved to Leongatha in South Gippsland, Victoria, from sunny Merimbula on the south coast of New South Wales. Ness and Stan are very good *Cymbidium* growers, they have won several Grand Champions with their cymbidiums over the past few years.

Whilst admiring their collection I noticed some strange bits of plastic sticking out of the orchid pots. On further examination I realised that they were sections of 32mm plastic conduit. These were cut on an angle so that they formed a pointed spike at one end and a curved section at the other. The cut piece finished up about 200mm in length.

I asked Ness what they were for. She explained that they were pushed into the top of the mix at about a 30° angle directly in front of spikes that were emerging from the base of bulbs at right angles. I therefore realised that as the spikes grew they would hit the angled plastic sections and shift their direction of growth. In time the spikes would grow up along the plastic sections thus forming a nice erect spike. (See Picture)

I remarked to Stan and Ness what a good idea I thought it was. They told me they had got the idea from Brian Blackley a member of the great Sapphire Coast Orchid Club on the south coast of NSW.

I have since made several of these



Spike growing up the plastic section cut from 32mm conduit

plastic sections and have used them to great effect for many years now. They have been a great benefit in that I no longer snap off young spikes whilst trying to straighten them (who hasn't?)

manually. Thanks must go to Brian Blackley for the idea.

Phil Grech

4 Llewelyn Court  
Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875

# South Australian Awards

**Cym. (Matipo x Yowie  
Flame)CE/CCSA**

Owner: Vic Haskard

Hybridiser: Schaefer's Orchids

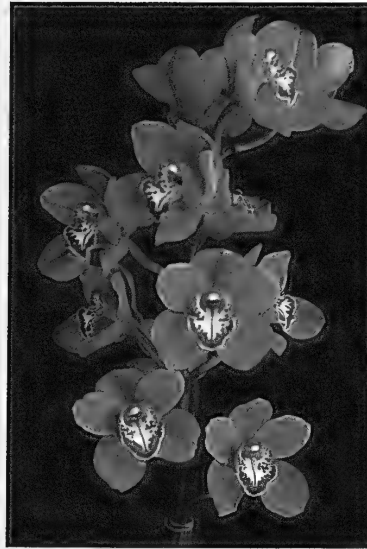
Date Judged: 26th July 2000

Award Granted: Commendation for  
Excellence

Class: Standard Red

Comments: The small two bulb plant carried one tall spike, in excess of one metre, with 12 very dark plum/red flowers with a white labellum displaying a dark red band on the distal end.

*[Editor's Note: On page 62 of the Dec.2000/Jan.2001 AOR the wrong slide for this award was submitted for publication.]*



**Cym. Early White 'Morgan' CE/CCSA  
(Winter Paradise x Poetic Fair)**

Owner: Murray Weston

Hybridiser: Bryants Orchids

Date Judged: 2nd July 2000

Award Granted: Commendation for  
Excellence

Class: Standard White

Comments: A small white standard displaying a white labellum with pink blushing around the edges and mauve/lavender spots. Four upright spikes carried 12 to 15 flowers on each.



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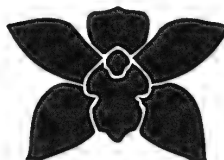
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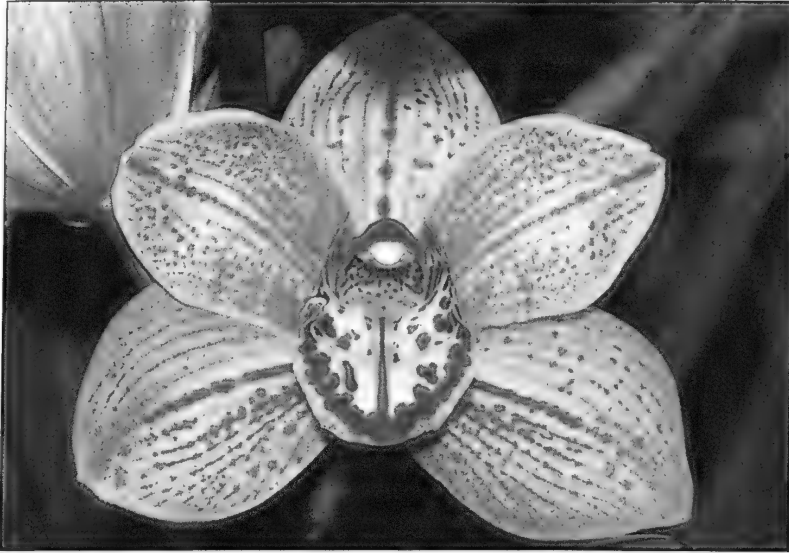
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AOR177

# Pretty in Pink

Text & photography by Rob Smith



*Cym. Kiwi Beauty* = (Via Del Playa x Red Beauty)

The hybrid *Cym. Pink Champagne* (Rosinante x Rincon) has provided one parent in a number of hybrids, including the grex *Cym. Kirby Lesh* which, to date, is probably the most well known of the *Cym. Pink Champagne* progeny in Australia, apart from the old hybrid *Cym. Alison Shaw* (Pink Champagne x Lady Bug). A check of RHS registrations up to mid-1998 shows only fourteen recorded hybrids with a few more registered since that time. While it couldn't be claimed that *Cym. Pink Champagne* is a cornerstone parent in the development of cymbidiums, the popularity of the *Cym. Kirby Lesh* grex makes it worth looking at.

*Cym. Pink Champagne* 'Featherhill' 4n is the cultivar most often used in hybrids seen in Australia, having been the parent used in crossings originating from New Zealand's Geyserland Orchids nursery. The cross was made by Dos Pueblos Orchid Company in California and registered in 1974. Consequently, most of the progeny from *Cym. Pink Champagne* are American and few would have made the journey to Australia. *Cym. Pink Champagne* 'Featherhill' has a typically American look about its flowers, as you



*Cym. Kirby Lesh* owned by Atlantis Orchids



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T327 *Cym. (Tongariro x Sleeping Dream 4N) x Chokolada 'The Giant'*  
T338 *Cym. Mary Ann x Chokolada 'The Giant'*  
T334 *Cym. (Valley Paradise x Fanfare 4N) x Chokolada 'The Giant'*  
T329 *Cym. Strath Wonder 'Cream Puff' x Chokolada 'The Giant'*

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would expect with one parent being the famous *Cym. Rincon* which is also one parent in such hybrids as *Cym. Solana Beach*, *Cym. Via Del Playa*, *Cym. Fancy Free*, *Cym. Gilgamesh* and *Cym. Rincon Fairy*, among others. *Cym. Pink Champagne* 'Featherhill' is a reasonably full-shaped white, overlaid with pink stripes and spots, its petals carrying the same mid-rib spotting to the tips as *Cym. Solana Beach* does. The lip is quite shapely with a few red spots in the throat and a thin band of red spots at its distal end.

Among a number of *Cym. Pink Champagne* hybrids we've flowered the spotting and striping has been passed on in varying degrees dependent upon the other parent used. For example, *Cym. Vintage Champagne* (x *Hazel Tyers*) has produced generally white blooms with little spotting or striping, while *Cym. Norwegian Wood* (x *Vogelsang*) has produced quite heavy spotting. The grex *Cym. Kirby Lesh*, having *Red Beauty* as the other parent, provides a genetic compliment which can intensify the patterning evident in *Cym. Pink Champagne*. The photograph of *Cym. Kiwi Beauty* = (*Via Del Playa* x *Red Beauty*) included here illustrates the *Cym. Red Beauty* contribution.

Examples of *Cym. Kirby Lesh* began to appear on the show bench in the mid to late 1990's at about the same time as the upsurge of interest in *Cym. Red Beauty* as a parent, particularly if *Cym. Red Beauty*



*Cym. Norwegian Wood* = (*Pink Champagne* x *Vogelsang*)

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*Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Tee Pee'* owned by Terry Poulton



*Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Pink Ice'* owned by Kimberley Orchids



*Cym. Kirby Lesh 'Aranen'*

'Netty' 4n (or its probable synonym 'Rembrandt') was used. During the 1990's *Cym. Red Beauty* seems to have been crossed with just about everything, although the jury is probably still out on just how good a parent it will ultimately prove to be. In the case of the *Cym. Kirby Lesh* grex, the large-flowered 'Netty' provided the expectation of large-flowered pink blooms with almost certain patterning on the flowers. In varying degrees, those are exactly the results achieved with most of the grex seen so far being quite large blooms with varying amounts of red striping and/or spotting over a white or pink base colour.

As with most hybrids, there is an element of calculated risk involved as no parent plant is totally free of negative traits and this grex is no exception. *Cym. Red Beauty* 'Netty' carries a number of traits such as coarse growth, crowded spikes and open-shaped unruly flowers which are passed on in varying degrees. *Cym. Pink Champagne* may well pass on various *Cym. Rincon* traits in percentage dependent upon the other parent used in the crossing. Included could be weak spike habit and low flower counts. The best of the *Cym. Kirby Lesh* grex have exhibited tall, usually semi-arching flower spikes with good counts into double figures, and into the mid-teens on mature plants. Flower shape and size are generally an average between both parents with plenty of cultivars producing blooms up to 130mm across the petals.

All in all, the grex seems to have produced a largely successful result, giving roughly what could have been expected from the crossing. Ultimately, appreciation of the flowers is a matter of taste. The more heavily spotted and striped blooms can be quite eye-catching and, if you like mid-pink spotty cymbidiums with large flowers, then a few select cultivars of *Cym. Kirby Lesh* may be just what you are looking for. Neither parent could be expected to contribute the genetic material suitable for a highly successful show bench crossing and the plant size and spike habit probably preclude them from commercial pot plant use, while the dominant patterning would not endear them to cut flower producers in general. Nevertheless, their strength probably lies in their eye appeal and decorative nature and I'm sure hybridisers will find sufficient qualities in some cultivars to undertake further breeding with the grex. ■

**Rob Smith**  
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Rosebud, Victoria 3939

# Australian Orchid Review

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**17-19 August, 2001**

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